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A History of Moores Hill College

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A HISTORY OF MOORES HILL COLLEGE

by

OMER E. WARNEKE

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Science
College of Education

Division of Graduate Instruction
Butler University
Indianapolis
1942

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FOREWORD

To the memory of those valiant pioneers who founded and sustained Moores Hill College, to the noble folk who served on its faculty, and to the boys and girls who received their training for successful careers amid the Christian atmosphere and cultural quietness of that honorable institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the following persons who contributed generously in the preparation of this thesis:

Mr. Ralph E. Olmsted, Executive Secretary of Evansville College, who was instrumental in granting the request for the original documents pertaining to Moores Hill College.

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Mrs. Edwin C. Powell(nee Ora Daughters), for accumulated data and personal knowledge of the institution.

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Dr. J. T. Scull, graduate and former board member of the college, for his retrospection of the affairs of the college.

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A HISTORY OF MOORES HILL COLLEGE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

This study has for its purpose the preservation for posterity of a brief account of one of the small colleges of Indiana. Like men, many institutions of learning weather the storms of their early existence only to be denied the privilege of enjoying the blessings that accumulate through the years. Although Moores Hill College existed for sixty-three years, it really closed in its infancy.

The passing of an institution is like the passing of a friend. The influence of both linger with us for life. In fact, the virtues of Christian institutions are felt for generations. It is not assuming too much to say that many men and women owe their careers to the type of training received in their youth at Moores Hill College.

A careful survey of the alumni of the college discloses the fact that the state of Indiana and many other states are obligated to this college for hundreds of men and

women, many of whom have occupied positions of extreme importance in their chosen vocations. The same source also shows that in many instances universities and colleges have profited by the constructive work done in this school, as some of the graduates of Moores Hill College have occupied positions of leadership in many of our leading institutions of higher learning.

The Problem

This dissertation seeks to reveal, in a chronological manner, the history of Moores Hill College.

Limitations of Problem

The study does not attempt to disclose facts beyond the actual removal of the college. The data used depict the institution during its existence, as a separate institution which extended from 1854 to 1919.

The fact that the school has been extinct for twenty-three years causes much of the valuable information concerning it to be confined to the older generation, which is passing.

Due to the fact that the records of the college were kept by persons who were busily engaged in other full time work, many choice items of interest were probably omitted.

Sources of Information

The information for this study was secured from the following sources:

1. Interviews with alumni, former students and former faculty members.
2. The minutes of the Board of Trustees of the college from 1856 to 1919.
3. College catalogues from 1856 to 1917.
4. The Melanges of the college from 1894 to 1916.
5. Old Dearborn County atlases published in 1885 and 1915.
6. Class rolls and attendance records of the faculty.
7. Minutes of the faculty meetings from 1886 to 1917.
8. Y.M.C.A. minutes.
9. Y.W.C.A. minutes.
10. Athletic Association minutes.
11. Special ledger kept by building committee.
12. A personal knowledge of the school in its latter days.

After having obtained all the information available, it was necessary to study, select, and arrange the data in order to give a connected account of the institution.

Occasion For This Study

The justification for this study is based upon the writer's personal knowledge of the institution and a desire to acquaint himself more thoroughly with ancestors who had a part in the promotion of the college. Association with

persons who received their training at Moores Hill College also furthered the urge to delve into the history of the school. As the result of a conference with officials of Evansville College, the idea was strengthened by their friendly and cooperative attitude towards such a treatise, a project that had not been attempted before.

As a boy, the writer lived within a mile and a half of the college. It was a real treat to witness athletic events and attend other functions of the school. Students of the school were personally known, the acquaintanceship making an idealistic impression.

The participation of relatives in the activities of an institution is a source of pride and interest. The writer's great grandfather, Reverend Alexander Connelley, a devout Baptist minister, was a member of the first Board of Trustees.¹ Although not an adherent of the Methodist creed, he rendered invaluable service to the college, during his residence in that community. His six children were educated at the college. Mrs. James Monroe Powell (nee Amanda M. Connelley), a daughter, and grandmother of the writer, was in attendance in 1856-7² and 1857-8.³ Later, she taught school, as other members of her immediate family did.

¹First Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1856-57, p. 3. Aurora, Indiana: Slater and Miles, 1857.

²Ibid., p. 11.

³Second Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1857-58, p. 7. Cincinnati: Appelgate and Co., 1858.

Another link uniting sentiment for the institution is the connection that Mrs. Edwin C. Powell (nee Ora Daughters) had with the school. She, being a sister-in-law of the writer's mother, probably has a knowledge of the affairs of the college surpassed by no other living person. Graduating in 1886,⁴ she later taught on the faculty⁵ and was the first alumna representative elected to board membership. Her father, Dr. A. P. Daughters, was very enthusiastic in rendering service to the college and educated his children at the institution. Her grandfather, Mr. Morton Justus, donated land for the original campus and was active in the building program of the first building.

Another aunt, Mrs. Will B. Wilson (nee Florence E. Warneke) sister of the writer's father, attended the college during the last years of its existence.⁶ Her knowledge of the younger generation of students is very exacting.

A personal acquaintance with persons attending an institution is always a source of great interest. The writer has had the pleasure of knowing intimately many graduates and

⁴Evansville College Bulletin, 1932, p. 13. Alumni Directory, Vol. XIII, No. 1. Evansville, Indiana: Evansville College, 1932.

⁵Annual Catalogue of the Forty-third Year of Moores Hill College, 1898-99, p. 5.

⁶Junior Class, Melange, 1813, p. 47. Columbus, Ohio: The Champlain Press, 1913.

former students. In fact, several teachers who received their training at Moores Hill College had a part in shaping the educational life of the writer.

Lastly, the incentive to make a study of the college was somewhat prompted by the fact that board members, such as Mr. C. M. Bowers, a business associate of the writer's father, were men of high standing and gave liberally of time and money that the school might survive. Mr. Bowers received his education at the college and educated his children there. His grandfather, Dr. Henry J. Bowers, was a member of the first college board⁷ and at the time of the establishment of the school was one of the most enthusiastic supporters. Likewise, his father, Dr. Andrew J. Bowers, was a member of the board and an ardent endorser of the college. There never was a time in the history of the school but that a member of the Bowers family was closely connected with the school.

After having a conference with authorities of Evansville College, it was evident that they were interested in a history of Moores Hill College. For years they had considered the writing of the college's history a task for Dr. Andrew J. Bigney or Professor Charles E. Torbet, who had continued on the faculty after its relocation at Evansville.

⁷First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 3.

Either of these educators would have been the logical one to have written an exposition of the school but circumstances hindered such an attempt, because of the death of Dr. Bigney, and the failing health of Professor Torbet.

The foregoing remarks, relative to the justification of this dissertation, are deemed by the writer to be of great moment, and warrant the disclosure of the chronicle of Moores Hill College.

CHAPTER II

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE

The preceding chapter dealt with the purpose of the study, as well as the problem, limitations, and plan of procedure. This chapter will deal with a concise history of the town of Moores Hill, followed by a more detailed account of the college.

The Town of Moores Hill

Moores Hill, for sixty-five years the seat of the college by that name, is located in the northwestern part of Sparta township in Dearborn county, one and one-half miles from the Indian boundary line that separates Dearborn and Ripley counties. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town lies 460 feet above the Ohio river and 900 feet above sea level on one of the highest points in Indiana.¹

In 1818, Adam Moore, a Methodist preacher from Maryland, settled on the site of what later was to become the town of Moores Hill. He and his immediate family were the first people to settle in the vicinity. He lived in this location for fifty-two years until his death, and was a very prominent citizen.

¹Moores Hill College Bulletin, 1909, p. 9. Catalogue Number, Vol. III, No. 9.

His son, John C. Moore, continued the work that his father started, dying in 1871, long after the town was platted.²

Moore's Hill, for many years noted for the moral and literary tone of its society, owes its name to the following blunder. Adam Moore owned a grist mill that was driven by horses, as water power could not be commanded in that community. As the early settlers from a distance brought their corn to be ground, it occurred to someone that it would be a good idea to have a post office in the vicinity of the mill. Accordingly a petition was sent to Washington asking for the establishing of one at Moore's Mill. The Postmaster General, mistaking the M. for an H, located the post office at Moore's Hill, and that gave name to the town that subsequently came into existence. Due to the topography of the vicinity the mistake was not a grave one because Moore's Hill is actually located on hilly ground.

The plat book in the Dearborn county court house shows that nine lots were laid out in the vicinity of what is now called Moore's Hill and acknowledged by Spencer Davis, John Dashiell, and a Mr. Ablamoung, trustees of the Wesley Meeting House, March 10, 1838. The original plat is said to have been laid out by Adam Moore and Andrew N. Stevens. The records show that additional lots were laid out in 1839, 1844, 1845, and 1847.

²Earl Huffman, "History of Aurora, Indiana, Antedates Floatboats on the Ohio," The Cincinnati Times Star (April 25, 1940).

The first merchant in the place was Samuel Newton. It is claimed that he sold goods as early as 1828. Another early merchant was Samuel Hearn, who kept a store prior to 1838. Obid Bailey, David Brooks, John C. Moore, and Moore Brooks were among the merchants during the early history of the town. Mr. Morton Justus and his brother operated a large tanyard, and with it a boot and shoe making business. John C. Moore, a son of Adam Moore, established a cooperage factory in 1839 furnishing barrels to one of the large distillery plants in Dearborn county. In 1885, the businesses of the town consisted of four general stores, two drug stores, one blacksmith shop, one millinery establishment, one butcher shop, one tin manufacturing plant, one dress making shop, one lumber yard, one undertaking and furniture establishment, and one livery stable. There were also one post office, one graded school of three departments, two churches, one college, five physicians, and lodges of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows. The population of the town in 1850, was 206; in 1870, 617; and in 1885, 625. In 1885, Moores Hill was an incorporated town under the management of three trustees, a marshal, clerk and treasurer, and a justice of the peace who acted as mayor.³

³History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, 1885, p. 565-66.
Chicago: John Morris Co. 1885.

It, however, met the fate of many small towns in an industrial and business way. The town gradually declined, as improved roads, transportation, and the lure of the city took their toll, leaving a "deserted village."

Beginnings and Growth of the College

In the spring of 1853, Rev. W. W. Snyder, an agent for Brookville College, called on John C. Moore to solicit a subscription for that institution.⁴ The latter was a son of Adam Moore, the original founder of the town, and a generous contributor to any cause that had merit. At that time the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was being completed to the Riply county line. A Mr. Osgood, in charge of the construction, had become acquainted with Mr. Moore and was in his company at the time of the conversation between the two men. John C. Moore listened to the plea of the agent and was convinced that the cause was worthy. His thoughts, however, were centered upon the youth of his own community. It appeared to him that not many young people of the Moores Hill community would go far away from home to secure an education. He questioned the advisability of sending money to Brookville when his own vicinity needed the same educational facilities for its young people. Mr. Osgood, a disinterested party, agreed with him and encouraged immediate establishment of an institution in Moores Hill.

⁴Archibald Shaw, History of Dearborn County Indiana, p. 472. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Co., Inc., 1915.

No doubt Mr. Moore had a selfish motive on that particular day, but like other righteous ventures, it proved to be a great blessing to the community and to hundreds of boys and girls elsewhere.

John C. Moore knew that a college would not be founded without the support of the better citizens of the town and vicinity. His first task was to interest people in such an institution. One of the first persons with whom he talked was Dr. Henry J. Bowers, a successful physician and business man. Dr. Bowers was greatly interested in the plans and gave generously of time and money in helping establish the new enterprise. No other person did more to create sentiment and good will for the cause than he. Reverend Alexander Connelley, and Ranna Stevens were also very enthusiastic supporters.

It was no easy task to follow the plans that had been suggested for the school. Many townsmen donated money and time at the peril of their families. Mr. J. W. French, a retired merchant of Moores Hill, has related incidents of the effort that people made to fulfill their pledges, even to the extent of children not having enough to eat. Inculcated in the inception of the college were great sacrifices.

The land for the campus was donated by Morton Justus and John C. Moore. The land of the two men joined at an east and west sectional line, which later became the site of the old college walk. Each gave four acres of land, and that was the extent of the college campus for years. When the plans for the college were divulged, townspeople and farmers were free in donating labor and teams for the building construction.

Finally, the beliefs and convictions of these far-visioned men were materialized and Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute came into being with the completion of the first building December 1, 1856. The charter had previously been granted in 1854; likewise a board of trustees had been selected by the Southeastern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The college was one of the first schools in Indiana to admit both men and women.⁵

The first year showed an enrollment of one hundred and ninety-seven students, with sixty-six enrolled in the college department.⁶ The first commencement was held July 3, 1858, with Mrs. Jane Churchill Kahler, the only graduate.⁷

⁵Ibid., p. 471.

⁶First Annual Catalogue, Op. Cit., p. 12.

⁷Second Annual Catalogue, Op. Cit., p. 5.

In time, the needs of the institution grew and were met by the noble men and women whose ambition was to create and maintain a plant such as would be an efficient educational power for the development of Christian living. In 1887, the name of the college was changed to Moores Hill College,⁸ although for some years it was called Moore's Hill College.⁹

Time enlarged the material aspects of the institution, as the grounds and buildings were made adequate for the needs of the school. New courses were added, as were several new departments to keep abreast with the progress made in similar schools.

Decline and Removal of the College

The actual removal of Moores Hill College to Evansville was preceded by many attempts of the Board of Trustees to save or at least salvage the institution. The college, with its sixty-five years of Christian service, was not removed from the place of its founding without long and careful consideration. The school, during its entire existence had not been blessed with large enrollments or financial assets. Its existence was wholly dependent upon the modest contributions made by alumni, friends, and former students, in addition to

⁸Minutes of Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College
Number I, p. 279.

⁹Fourteenth Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students
of Moores Hill College: 1869-70. Cincinnati: Western Methodist
Book Concern.

the regular tuition fees. Locally, sentiment became a part of the issue. Many people would have rather seen the college extinct than to have it transplanted to another location. They felt as Oliver Wendell Holmes did relative to Old Ironsides:

O better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;

Whereas, at the time of the establishment of the college the town of Moores Hill was rather ideal for such an institution, the progress of time dealt adversely with it. Although the town was always noted for its cultural atmosphere and general interest in Christian education, it was not destined to become a city with a strong financial structure. The outlying communities, likewise, were not noted for productivity or wealth.

In fact, the town grew normally from 1818 until about the beginning of the twentieth century and then gradually started to decrease in population and business. The twentieth century ushered in a gradual material increase in business, agriculture, and progress in general. The town of Moores Hill seems to have escaped the great influx of progress entirely and to have contented itself with the calm way of living that had always been its pride. Many of the older families had

become extinct or had moved away, leaving as the majority of the inhabitants those who knew very little about the glorious days of the past.

Had the college been firmly rooted financially, it probably would have been a different story. Civic pride and sentiment had kept the institution going for some years. Many people who had strong sentiment for the college and fought its removal had little knowledge of the burdens that were imposed upon those held responsible for the maintaining of the institution. It was demonstrated that sentiment and pride did not pay off bank notes and insure facilities for the future in keeping with other like schools of the day.

It is not the intention of the writer of this dissertation to enter into a discussion of whether or not Moores Hill College should have been removed to Evansville, Indiana. It is, however, within the jurisdiction of this thesis to discuss the causes that led up to such an action by the Board of Directors. The minutes of the board as well as the minutes of the faculty clearly portray the state of the institution.

In August, 1909, Dr. Henry Andrew King was elected president of the college.¹⁰ Among his many tasks was that of increasing the income and enlarging the endowment fund of the college. In Dr. King's annual report to the board on June 14, 1910,

¹⁰Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College, Number III, p. 419.

he announced that he had a plan to raise \$20,000 for the debt and improvement of the college. He stated that at that time more than \$4,000 had been pledged toward the fund. The board endorsed the plan of finance as presented by Dr. King.¹¹

The following resolutions appear in the minutes of the board meeting November 21, 1910:

WHEREAS The Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College is indebted to the Moores Hill State Bank in a total sum of \$13,000.00 and Whereas additional credit of said Bank is urgent and necessary to the amount of \$1500.00,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Executive Committee of the board of Trustees of Moores Hill College that all cash Endowment funds now on deposit with said bank and amounting approximately to \$8,500 shall be left with said bank and additional cash endowment funds as received by the College shall be deposited with said bank at 5% per annum, and same are not to be checked on or withdrawn until a satisfactory settlement of College indebtedness shall be made with said Moores Hill State Bank.

Be it further RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the permanent records of the College, and a copy also given the said Moores Hill State Bank, the purpose being to have cash endowments virtually act as a credit against outstanding indebtedness to said Bank.¹²

In the board minutes of March 9, 1911, President King was authorized by the board to inaugurate a campaign for \$125,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars was to be used for debt

¹¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College, Number VI., p. 10.

¹²Ibid., p. 22.

and \$100,000 for endowment.¹³ It appears in the minutes of June 13, 1911, that the president was also authorized to employ a field man to raise funds and secure students.¹⁴ Minutes of July 25, 1912, reveal the fact that Dr. King was given authority to secure a loan of \$1,000 to pay current expenses.¹⁵ The records show that in October, 1912, a certain person made a proposition to the college that he would surrender a note for \$1,000 of some years standing to the college for an annuity bond of \$100 a year, payable quarterly.¹⁶ In October, 1913, it was voted to secure a loan of \$2,000 to cover back bills. On December 10, 1914, Dr. King was delegated to negotiate a loan of \$1,900 for current expenses.¹⁷

The foregoing data indicate in part the condition that the college was gradually approaching. Dr. King inaugurated plans for the raising of a large sum of money but the cash did not materialize. Nine thousand dollars was pledged but much of that amount was not paid. In an effort to raise the sum, a large amount of money was spent by Dr. King

¹³Ibid., p. 23.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 24.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 42.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 44.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 56.

in traveling and for other expenses deemed necessary. Many people who knew the situation of the college at that time still maintain that he abused the power granted him by the board, squandering money and virtually weakening the institution. While the venture was worthy of a trial, it was costly. On November 3, 1915, the board accepted the resignation of Dr. King as president of the college.¹⁸

A great disaster befell the institution on November 4, 1915, when Moores Hall, a three story brick structure, burned to the ground.¹⁹ The records indicate that the board met November 5, 1915, in a special session to discuss the fire. One of their number was authorized to act for the board in settling with the insurance company.²⁰

Previous to the resignation of Dr. King there was a move within the board to ask DePauw University, another Methodist institution, to take over Moores Hill College under certain stipulated conditions.²¹ Several joint meetings had been held between representatives of the two schools relative to the merger. It seemed impossible for the institutions to come to an agreement, and the proposition was not discussed thereafter by the board. Professor

¹⁸Ibid., p. 63.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 64.

²⁰Ibid., p. 65.

²¹Ibid., p. 60 and 65.

Torbet, Acting Vice-President of the college, outlined a proposed program for reorganization of the college. In his plan he made certain proposals among which was the organizing of a junior college with two years of collegiate work, an academy, and departments of music, education, agriculture, home economics, and religious instruction.²² The aim was to be the development of those departments as rapidly as funds would permit and their maintainance on a high grade of efficiency. All work was to be planned so as to enable students to secure admittance to DePauw University and other standard colleges and universities without the loss of time on the part of the student. This plan did not materialize and the board members found themselves paying bills, authorizing loans, and facing serious problems.

On April 4, 1916, the board met in the Methodist Church at Seymour, Indiana. An item of interest in that meeting was the authorization of the board for the executive committee to use their judgment in paying back salaries to the faculty and coal bills out of the insurance fund.²³

Dr. Alfred F. Hughes was elected to the presidency of the college September 11, 1916²⁴ to replace Andrew J.

²²Ibid. p. 66-67.

²³Ibid. p. 69.

²⁴Ibid. p. 77.

Bigney, Acting President. At a meeting of the board on September 13, 1916, a resolution was adopted that Bishop Anderson of Franklin, Indiana, be requested to ask the Board of Education of the Methodist conference for \$2,000 on the salary of the new president, with the understanding that the remainder be paid by the board of the college.²⁵ At the same meeting the board members present pledged themselves to contribute to the financial support of the college. The members absent were to be seen and asked to contribute.

The Moores Hill State Bank received notice from the State Auditor that the bank would have to reduce loans to 20 per cent of the capital stock which was \$5,000. Due to the fact that the college owed the bank \$10,900 in loans and \$1,100 overdraft, the board moved to authorized loans from various funds as follows:

Old Endowment	\$6,188.92	
Special Building Fund	2,000.00	
Insurance Fund on Moore Hall	1,500.22	
Indiana Conference Endowment	2,310.86	
Total		\$12,000.00 ²⁶

The foregoing data taken from the minutes indicate the need of the college for financial support. Some private negotiations had been carried on by some of the board members

²⁵Ibid., p. 79

²⁶Ibid., p. 83

with the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville, Indiana, relative to the removal of the college to that city. It was discussed in several board meetings but some legal aspects required a great deal of time to be given to the proposition.²⁷ In the meantime the college continued but with some difficulty in a financial way. In June, 1917, the board moved to borrow \$1,400 from the Endowment Fund to pay urgent bills as follows:

\$500	Cash in hand
\$250	Maupin Mortgage
\$650	Indiana Conference Endowment ²⁸

The college still continued to exist with board meetings being called often, many times two sessions in a single day. Many obstacles confronted those in charge by way of legal means of disposing of the college property in a lawful manner. The board seemed united in the opinion that something would have to be done with the college, but difficulty arose always as to just how it should be done and still salvage all they could for the community.

Finally, two propositions were formulated that eventually worked to some conclusion. The first was the transferring of the buildings to the Moores Hill Welfare Company and Sparta Township, with certain requirements and financial adjustments,

²⁷Ibid., p. 85.

²⁸Ibid., p. 88.

to be used as a high school.²⁹ The other was the final arrangement of Evansville, Indiana, to move the college to that city.

Here follows a copy of the letter written by E. V. Hawkins to the Evansville Chamber of Commerce accepting their proposal:

June 12, 1917

Mr. Benjamin Bossee,
Evansville, Indiana

Dear Mr. Bossee:-

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Moores Hill College held June 5th, at Moores Hill, Indiana the following resolution was offered and passed unanimously.

"Moved that we officially accept the Proposition of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and that the transfer of Moores Hill College to Evansville be ratified, provided that provision is made to continue and maintain a Department at Moores Hill as a part of the re-location of the Institution at Evansville and that a committee of five (5) from the Trustees of Moores Hill College be appointed to confer with a committee of (5) representing and appointed by the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and to work out the essential details."

The following are the names of the committees appointed:

E. V. Hawkins, Chairman,	Connersville, Ind.
C. M. Bowers,	Moores Hill, Ind.
C. M. Shockley	Moores Hill, Ind.
Wm. H. O'Brien	Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Dr. C. Dolph Humes	Indianapolis, Ind.

I was instructed as Chairman of the committee to communicate with the proper authorities at Evansville and I will thank you to make public the action of the Trustees of Moores Hill College.

²⁹Ibid., p. 91 and 92.

I am in receipt of a letter this day from Bishop Anderson congratulating the Board of Trustees on their action as above outlined.

Dr. Hughes, at the present time, is confined in a Sanitorium at Dillsboro, Indiana on account of rheumatism.

At the earliest possible date, consistent with all interests, it would seem to the writer part of wisdom to have a meeting of the joint committees in connection with a representative from the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Bishop Anderson and Dr. Hughes.³⁰

The following extract from the minutes of a three-day session of the Board of Trustees held at Princeton, Indiana, in September, 1917, reveals a modification of the original proposition.

The motion to transfer Moores Hill College to Evansville, Ind, made and carried, June 5, 1917, on Condition That A Department be continued at Moores Hill Ind, as a part of the relocated Institution was reconsidered and the above Condition was stricken out and the Board passed the former Resolution as amended.³¹

After extensive investigation including a called session of the Indiana Conference and a decision rendered by the Attorney General, there was an agreement made between the Board and the Board of School Trustees of the town of Moores Hill whereby the latter "be granted the use of such parts of the buildings and grounds of the College as may be necessary for the maintainance for the year 1917-1918 of a Joint High School by the Town of Moores Hill and Sparta Township"

³⁰E. V. Hawkins, carbon copy of letter to Evansville Chamber of Commerce.

³¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College. Number VI, p. 94.

The board minutes of December 17, 1917, indicate that it was with some difficulty that they were able to pay the \$2,000.00 necessary for the transaction.³²

During the remaining months of the existence of Moores Hill College there were various plans and attempts to liquidate funds and properties. The numerous meetings of the Board centering on the re-location of the school in Evansville culminated in a session held in Indianapolis March 14, 1919. A copy of the minutes of that meeting follows:

The Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College met in the Y.M.C.A. Building, at Indianapolis, at 1:00 P.M.

Members present were:

H. J. Walsman	G. H. Murphy
C. M. Shockley	C. M. Bowers
C. D. Humes	E. H. Wood
Wm. Green	A. F. Hughes
W. H. Watson	J. W. French

In the absence of the President, E. V. Hawkins, the Vice-President, H. J. Walsman occupied the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Wood.

The purpose of the meeting was called for by Chair and in response Mr. C. M. Bowers read recommendations presented by the Executive Committee with reference to transfer of certain property in Moores Hill and transfer of College to Evansville.

After full discussion, the following actions were taken:

BE IT RESOLVED by the Trustees of Moores Hill College that the terms and conditions upon which Moores

³²Ibid., p. 95.

Hill College shall be transferred to the Trustees of Evansville College, in accordance with Section X of an act entitled, "An Act to incorporate Evansville College at Evansville, Indiana," signed by the Governor of Indiana, February 17th, 1919, shall be as follows:

1. All real estate not heretofore conveyed by said Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College to other parties shall be conveyed to the Trustees of Evansville College.

2. All other claims, trusts, bequests and estates appertaining in law or in equity to said Moores Hill College shall likewise be conveyed to Evansville College. The said Evansville College shall assume the following annuities:

a. An annuity of Sixty Dollars(\$60.00) each year to be paid to Nancy E. Ridenour during her life.

b. An annuity of Six Hundred Dollars(\$600.00) to be paid annually to Mrs. Charlotte O. Glover, during her life.

c. An annuity of Three Hundred Dollars(\$300.00) to be paid annually to Mrs. Sarah A. Kembel, during her life, and afterward to her daughter, Sue Kembel, \$200.00 annually during her life, should she survive Sarah Kembel.

3. All laboratory and class room equipment now in Carnegie Hall, Moores Hill, shall be transferred to said Evansville College, except with the following exceptions:

a. Sufficient biological apparatus to be used in illustrations in botany.

b. Equipment for domestic science department, equipment of physics laboratory and such equipment from the chemical laboratory as will be necessary for the High School.

A Committee consisting of President Hughes, C. M. Shockley, Professor G. H. Riebold and Professor A. J. Bigney shall have full authority to determine the division of all such equipment between the two schools in accordance with the above conditions.

4. All books of the library, except such books as may be left for use in Moores Hill High School, shall be transferred to Evansville College. Professor C. E. Torbet and Professor G. H. Riebold shall have full authority in determining what books from the library are to be left at Moores Hill.

5. All pianos now the property of Moores Hill College, In Moores Hill, are to be transferred to Evansville, except one piano now in the music room of Carnegie Hall, which is to be left for the High School at Moores Hill, and the piano in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to be left there.

6. The safe, rugs and office equipment are to be transferred to Evansville College.

7. All pictures pertaining to the historical development of Moores Hill College are to be transferred to Evansville College.

8. Such furniture as is in the dormitories shall be left in the possession of the Public Welfare Company of Moores Hill to be used for the advantage of the local high school.

9. Evansville College shall maintain perpetually a historical museum in which shall be kept sacredly all records, pictures and other articles which are intimately associated with the past history of Moores Hill College.

When the Board of Trustees of Evansville College shall have agreed to the above conditions, the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College hereby agree to transfer to Evansville College, the college heretofore maintained at Moores Hill, Indiana, together with all the power, privileges, franchises, property, claims, trusts and estates appearing in law or in equity to said Moores Hill College.

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It was moved by C. M. Bowers and seconded by J. W. French, that the President and Secretary of the Trustees of Moores Hill College be authorized and instructed to execute deeds to Moores Hill State Bank for certain property

in the village of Moores Hill, covered by a mortgage held by said bank in the sum of \$5,000.00 and that said title to the bank be full liquidation of said mortgage, the property under consideration being the three story bank brick building, occupied by said bank, the old dormitory, and the double frame dwelling house covered by the mortgage. Motion adopted.

On motion by C. M. Shockley, and duly seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, that the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College, of Moores, Hill, Indiana, be and they are hereby directed and authorized to execute and deliver unto THE PUBLIC WELFARE COMPANY, of Dearborn County, Indiana, or assigns a Quit Claim deed for certain real estate now belonging to Moores Hill College known as the Carnegie Hall and land adjacent thereto and described as follows, towit: Part of the Western half of Section Ten (10) Township Six (6) North, Range Three (3) West; Including certain lots, streets and alleys on Plats of the town of Moores Hill, and bounded as one track as follows, towit: Beginning at the point of Intersection of the West line of Adams Street and South line of Justis Street in said Town, which point stands south 170 feet and east 792 feet from the half mile post on the west line of said Section: Thence North on West line of said Adams Street 466 feet to South line of Moore Street as known on Plat of First College Addition to the Town of Moores Hill, which street constituted 20 feet of the present width of Main Street in said Town: Thence East on said South line of said former Moore Street, which is the approximate center line of the present Main Street, 731.67 feet, to a post in the continuation of the west line of lot 7 of said First College Addition: Thence South with said extended line of lot 7 aforesaid, 536 feet to post in South line of said Justis Street: Thence to the place of beginning.

President Hughes moved, which motion was duly seconded, that the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees be authorized and instructed to execute a deed for certain land adjoining the old College campus to the South and Southwest three acres, more or less, in extent

to the Public Welfare Company, in consideration of \$200.00. Motion adopted.

President Hughes moved that the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College be authorized and instructed to execute a deed for three acres more or less, lying Southeast of the old College campus in favor of Professor Riebold for a consideration of \$180.00. Motion carried.

On motion of C. M. Bowers, and seconded by G. H. Murphy, the President and Secretary of the Trustees of Moores Hill College were authorized and instructed to execute a deed to Mrs. Tille C. Smith, in consideration of \$1.00, for the dwelling which she had at one time deeded to the College. Motion carried.

Upon motion, meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President of the Board of Trustees at Indianapolis to make actual transfer of College to Evansville in accordance with the charter granted by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor of the State of Indiana, on February 17, 1919.³³

Public announcement of the closing of the college caused general sadness. Many people seemed to blame those in charge of the institution for the action. Others realized that no doubt the removal was unavoidable. In summing up the removal, it seems from the records and from conversation with those close to the affair, that Moores Hill College had served **its day** admirably. The town did not have the modern facilities such as electricity, sanitation, and recreation that people were **demanding** for their children. Moores Hill was not destined to become a city of great attraction, compared with other cities more favorably blessed in wealth and size.

It would seem to the writer that Moores Hill College may have been saved many embarrassments by closing when it did. It has been spared hardships with which similar small church schools have had to cope. One can truthfully say that Moores Hill College contributed excellently toward the betterment of mankind, and after nearly sixty-four years of such service closed its doors respectfully for the good of all concerned. "True nobility is exempt from fear." Like the passing of a friend, cherished thoughts are focused on what good was accomplished during the lifetime.

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

Throughout the existence of the college at Moores Hill, the Board of Trustees made a constant effort to maintain equipment adequate for the needs of the student body. With the development of higher educational standards, and as the enrollment increased, the material equipment was augmented proportionately.

Buildings and Grounds

Due to the fact that many of the people of Moores Hill had migrated from the South, the first college building, as well as many of the older homes of the town, were of southern architecture. In fact, at the time of the writing of this chapter, an old home that was built just after 1818 was being wrecked. The old wooden pins were saved by some folk of the town. A large barn near the campus, still in use, is known to be over eighty years old. In the early days, timber was plentiful in that community and men were skilled in the art of building for permanency.

The original building was built in 1853-54 and used continuously for classes for almost sixty years. It was a three-story structure of southern style. The foundation was of stone and very low. The building was of red brick laid with white mortar. The forty-eight windows of the building were trimmed in gray stone, each having twelve small panes in it. There were five chimneys extending from the flat part of the roof to care for the stoves that originally heated the building. Running through the center of the roof, east and west, was a forty-five degree gable. In the center of the gable and in the exact center of the building rose a square wooden belfry with an iron ball on the spire. Within the belfry hung the bell that was used for so many years to call the students to their daily tasks and on special occasions was rung in honor of some particular fete. There were four double doors on the first floor opening into two large hallways running east and west. On the outside of each hall were two large class rooms. The two rooms on the south, known as the girls' side, were used for the music department. The two on the north were used for science and laboratory equipment. Between the two large hallways, on the first floor, was the college chapel.

The second story had six class rooms of equal size. The arrangement was like that of the first floor except that in the middle of the structure, and over the chapel were two class rooms. The third story was never really connected with the college proper. The north half of that story was owned and equipped by the Masonic Lodge and the south half was owned and occupied by the Odd Fellows. The Odd Fellows eventually moved to another location but the Masons were holding forth there when the building was destroyed by fire in 1915. The Good Templars, a temperance organization occupied the middle rooms on the same floor. Later the Templar rooms were used by the three literary societies of the college. Finally, in 1887, the daughters of Mr. Peter Meyers of Jeffersonville, Indiana, remodeled the rooms and equipped them for the use of the literary societies. That section of the third floor became known as Peter Meyers Hall.¹

The stairs in the building were quite steep and the steps were worn with constant usage. The rooms were lighted with oil lamps and each room had a stove with the necessary box near it for the storing of wood and coal. Until the time of the erection of the new building the toilets were separate and south of the building. The walks around the school were made of flat stones laid in rather even fashion with flower

¹Minutes of Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College.
No. I, p. 283.

beds planted at regular intervals near-by. The general appearance of the building was very beautiful with trumpet vines clinging to the walls. During the latter years of the building's existence the vines were removed and the walls were painted dark gray. For forty-two years, the building housed the departments of the college. In 1910, by action of the College Board of Trustees, the building became known as Moore Hall, in honor of John C. Moore.²

It had always been the policy of the institution for students to room in privately owned homes that were approved by the faculty. In 1898, the Board of Trustees purchased the old Mann property north of the campus and re-modeled it into a dormitory for the girls.³ The transaction appears in the board minutes of December 22, 1898, and the purchase price was \$1060.25. The large frame dormitory was used as long as the school was in existence.

The next important move in the progress of the institution was an urge for a gymnasium. The Board of Trustees were in agreement that one was necessary and appointed Dr. Bigney to investigate the matter and make a report to the board.

²Minutes of Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College.
No. VI, p. 6.

³Minutes of Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College.
No. III, p. 151.

His report showed an estimated cost of \$1645., including forty-five dollars for equipment.⁴ Mr. Will F. Stevens of Aurora, Indiana, was generous in donating for the new project and the board minutes of November 3, 1899, record the acceptance by the trustees of a \$500 sum to be applied on the new gymnasium.⁵ The building was named the Will F. Stevens Gymnasium. It is a frame structure about two hundred feet east of the original building. The building is seventy feet long and forty feet wide. Built-in bleachers were along the sides of the playing floor, with merely standing room on the ends of the floor. The ceiling is arranged in a manner that light comes in the gymnasium through sky lights perpendicular to the main roof. The playing floor is laid with narrow hard wood material and during the years of the existence of the college was kept highly polished. The lockers and dressing rooms were in the basement, where in more recent years showers were added. A recent visit to the gymnasium, by the writer, revealed the fact that it was at one time fairly well equipped, although most of the equipment has been removed and just slight evidence remains of a once adequately furnished plant. The building is still standing and in good repair.

⁴Ibid., p. 165.

⁵Ibid., p. 162.

As the school enlarged, more class rooms were needed. The minutes of the Board of Trustees of July 21, 1903 , indicate that the trustees appointed Professor C. W. Lewis, Secretary of the Board, to close the deal with Captain Moore for the purchase of a fine three-story brick building in the business district of Moores Hill.⁶ The consideration was to be \$1400 from the Board, \$1000 from the Philoneikean Society, along with a smaller donation from some interested persons of the town. This addition to the physical aspect of the institution was to be known as Science Hall. The second and third stories of the building were to be used by the science department and literary society. The ground floor was rented to the Moores Hill State Bank. Other space on the first floor was also rented to a business concern. The building still stands and is in excellent repair.

For several years the authorities had felt the need of a new administration building. Again, the lack of funds was the paramount issue. The minutes of the Board of Trustees indicate that for some time the trustees had been concerned with ways and means of raising money for the structure. The first step towards the new endeavor was the pledging by the members of the board of a sum of money for the erection of a

⁶Ibid., p. 215.

building.⁷ A field agent was employed to circulate among the friends of the college and the conference in an effort to create interest and raise money.⁸ After a long struggle the building fund had grown to a state where \$ 18,000 added would assure the project. President English, with the consent of the Board of Trustees, investigated the possibility of obtaining a gift from Andrew Carnegie. In the mean time the requirements were met and the trustees received notice of a gift of \$ 18,750 from Mr. Carnegie. The minutes of February 25, 1908, have as a part of it, the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The new Administration building of Moores Hill College is just completed at a cost of \$ 48,000, and WHEREAS this splendid structure, which was imperatively needed, could not have been built but for the generous donation of \$ 18,750 conditionally made by Mr. Carnegie, and WHEREAS, The conditions of the gift have been met, and notwithstanding the recent panic, Mr. Carnegie's money was prompt and fully paid, Therefore the Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College in full session this 25th day of February, 1908, RESOLVED; That we tender to Mr. Carnegie an expression of appreciation of his magnanimous gift; and RESOLVED; That the action of the Executive Committee in placing the words "CARNEGIE HALL" in art glass over the main entrance, be and the same is hereby approved. RESOLVED; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Carnegie and a copy also spread upon the minutes of the College.

⁷
Ibid., p. 263

⁸
Ibid., p. 268

⁹
Ibid., p. 344

The resolution was offered by C. M. Bowers, a member of the Board of Trustees and an early advocate of the new building. He also was active in securing the gift from Mr. Carnegie.

An interesting notation appears on the reverse side of the foregoing resolution, in Mr. Bower's handwriting, "Andrew Carnegie, 2 East 91 St. New York. Sent 4/3/08." The note alludes to the sending of the resolutions to Mr. Carnegie.

The new administration building was started in 1906. The board appointed Mr. E. G. Bielby as the attorney for the college.¹⁰ The firm of Copsey and Lamm was employed as the architect. The contract was awarded to John G. Unkefer & Co. of Dayton, Ohio. The board minutes of October 23, 1906 have listed within them the bids made by various contractors and are as follows.

John G. Unkefer & Co., Dayton, Ohio by Mr. Bostwick	\$34,221.00
E. Burner & Co., South Bend, Indiana	34,700.00
John Clifton & Sons, Peru, Indiana	35,908.00
Easley Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio	38,000.00
Illingworth & Co., Muncie, Indiana	38,045.00
J. M. Evans & Co., Lawrenceburg, Indiana	39,289.00
Fred Hoffman, Decatur, Indiana	39,482.00
Chas. Williams, Tinton, Indiana	40,864.00
Walter Reuter & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	43,488.00 ¹¹
S. D. Peacock, Cincinnati, Ohio	50,869.50

¹⁰Building Committee Minutes, Number VII, p. 1.

¹¹Board Minutes Number III, p. 286.

After receiving the bids the Executive Committee, acting upon the advice of the architect returned the certified check of all contractors except the three lowest bidders which were to be kept until the contract was closed. The Building Committee was not satisfied with the type of brick listed by the contract and after a special meeting with the contractor it was decided to use a buff colored press brick to face the structure at an additional cost of \$1600.

W. A. Watson of Greensburg, Indiana, was awarded the contract for plumbing, steam heating, gas fitting, and electric wiring for \$4,804.¹²

The minutes of October 24, 1906, list the building committee for the building as follows:

F. C. English, President; C. C. Edwards, Vice President; D. P. Holt, Secretary; J. H. Martin; J. F. Spencer; J. W. French; H. D. Moore; Charles M. Bowers and W. E. Starks.¹³

Attached to the minutes of November 20, 1906, the following item appears:

Moores Hill, Indiana, Nov. 13, 1906

The Executive Committee met in the President's Office to consider site for the new building and determine further building material. The contractor and architect were present. After much deliberation it was decided to place the building east of the present Main College Building and

¹²Building Committee Minutes, Number 7, p. 19.

¹³Minute Book Number III, op. cit., p. 300.

mainly south of the old walk. The Committee together with the contractor and architect staked off the ground. On motion of the committee it was decided to have the basement of the front and sides and back corners of the building made of Bedford stone at an additional cost of \$1000. The Bedford stone to take the place of Rubble stone as named in the original specifications.¹⁴

F. E. English
Secy. protem.

The minutes of February 28, 1907, record the total cost to date of the plant to be \$41,321.¹⁵ As has been stated several additions were made to the original estimate. The same record reveals the fact that through Mr. G. D. Wolf, the Indianapolis Varnish Company offered to donate all of the varnish needed in the new building.¹⁶

The corner stone was laid on Commencement Day June 12, 1907, at 2:00 P.M. The inscription on the stone is "A.D. 1907!"¹⁷ Previous to this event, in 1906, the ground had been broken for the building with an appropriate ceremony in which Governor J. Frank Hanly took part. At the laying of the corner stone the Masons and Odd Fellows were present. The stone was donated by Mr. F. W. Kassebaum and Sons of Aurora, who for many years operated a monument works. A copper box was secured and placed

¹⁴Ibid., p. 302.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 305.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 306.

¹⁷Shaw, op. cit., p. 481.

inside of the corner stone, containing names and data of interest concerning the erection of the building.

June 18, 1908, marked the actual completion and dedicatory exercises for the new building.¹⁸ The general appearance of the building, which is now in use by the public school of Moores Hill, is very stately and beautiful. It is a full three-story brick structure with basement. A massive tower rises from the substantial slate roof, giving the building a very dignified appearance. The building, with its many windows, has excellent light. The chapel, which is built on to the rear of the structure, has many beautiful glass windows. The floor of the chapel is elevated and has a very fine seating arrangement. The seats, being arranged in two sections, are numbered and varnished with a high gloss. It serves today as an auditorium for the school. The stairs and corridors are wide and placed easily accessible to the rooms. The president's office was equipped with fire proof vault for records, appropriate furniture, and an outer office equipped with a long table and chairs to be used for board meetings. Rugs were on the floors of the two parts of the office and the chapel also had rug runners on the aisles and platform. There were very few colleges in 1919 as finely equipped as Carnegie Hall was. It was far more modern in

¹⁸Ibid., p. 481.

every respect than most colleges of its size. With the building of Carnegie Hall, the old chapel in Moore Hall was renovated to make an up-to-date recital hall. This was made possible by the generous gift of \$500 donated by Judge Ward H. Watson, then president of the Board of Trustees, in memory of his wife, the former Edith Rebecca Barnett of Charlestown, whose college days were spent at Moores Hill. The hall was dedicated as the Edith Watson Recital Hall, December 2, 1912.¹⁹

In 1910, the Board of Trustees purchased additional land adjoining the campus and enlarged the athletic field.²⁰ The inclusion of vocational agriculture in the curriculum necessitated the purchase of a small farm one mile from the college to be used as an experimental station.²¹ Gradually the campus was improved and beautified, until in 1914 the building of the cement walks through the campus, was the final step in making the property modern in every respect. The same year Moore Hall was painted and remodeled. In 1915, equipment was added in Carnegie Hall to meet the requirements of the state for the teaching of domestic science, which had been

¹⁹Junior Class, op. cit., p. 60.

²⁰Minute Book Number VI, op. cit., p. 13.

²¹Moores Hill College Bulletin, Feb. 1914, Vol V, No. 1., p.5 .

included in the curriculum. This course was taught in the basement and the rooms were attractively furnished and amply equipped. An instructor was added to the faculty to teach the new subject and the department became one of the most popular in the college.

Library, Laboratories, and Museum

The library, which grew from a very meager beginning in the early days of the institution, by 1916 had been expanded into a department of some size. From a dark, dingy room in the old building, it became an attractive and conspicuous double room in the new building. The shelves, tables, chairs, and filing cabinets were as modern as could be purchased at that time. The rooms formed an "L" shaped arrangement, well lighted and ventilated. There was always an effort put forth by the authorities to increase the number of books and magazines. From time to time, friends of the college donated books and subscribed for magazines to be placed in the library. Socials and entertainments were given, the proceeds going to the library fund. In 1893, it became known as the Thomas Harrison Library, honoring a former president of the college. His son, Charles W. Harrison, gave twenty-five dollars annually for many years for the maintenance of that department of the institution.

From the beginning the school strove to maintain laboratories and appropriate equipment for courses requiring them. An item from the minutes of the board of October 5, 1870, indicating this, is as follows:

On motion the Faculty were instructed to purchase such chemical and philosophical apparatus, as in their judgment was necessary to meet the wants of the school.²²

The faculty report of June, 1890, reveals the fact that the Department of Astronomy had added to its equipment a 4 inch objective telescope, and an astronomical lantern.²³

The minutes of June, 1908, records the following item relative to laboratory equipment;

On motion that Prof. Bigney be authorized to make such improvements as are absolutely necessary in chemical laboratory to the amount of not more than \$30.²⁴

Closely allied with the laboratory equipment of the school was the museum, which grew slowly until it became a very interesting, but modest affair. In 1881, Dr. J. P. D. John, in his faculty report, recommended, as among other needs for the college, "a fuller equipment of the laboratory and museum."²⁵

²²Minute Book Number I, op. cit., p. 2.

²³Ibid., p. 336.

²⁴Ibid., p. 384.

²⁵Minute Book Number I, op. cit., p. 182.

At intervals gifts were added to the latter until it became worthy of notice. It was in the agreement of the removal of the institution that the museum should be intact at Evansville. The writer saw evidence of the old Moores Hill College museum at Evansville College some months ago. A very splendid collection of various formations of rocks was the pride of the school. Dr. Bigney, for many years, had taken a special pride in the museum. Stuffed birds and animals graced the museum, and gave it an atmosphere of scientific research.

The material growth of the college evolved from a very modest beginning to a state of adequacy in fifty years. It seems reasonable to believe that the college had sufficient physical equipment to meet the demands of a school of its size. The main difficulty encountered by the school was the lack of funds to maintain the plant and pay the faculty, which as the years came imposed heavier demands upon the college. The ambition of those in charge of the institution was noble. They desired for the school the best and were willing to sacrifice that the school might continue its good work. The college evidenced the most lofty ideals conceivable.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION

The discussion of material equipment, in the preceding chapter, reveals the fact that Moores Hill College authorities were ever alert to the physical needs of the institution. It, likewise, shows their willingness to keep the institution in a position to serve its students in a manner comparable to other like sized schools. This chapter will deal with the administrative factors that strove to place the college among the leading educational institutions of the country.

Means of Support

It would probably be very difficult to cite another college, of like size, that contributed more generously to mankind than did Moores Hill College. However, its results were produced on a minimum financial basis. As has been stated in another chapter, civic minded people contributed that the school might be established. Many donors, headed by John C. Moore who gave \$30,000, contributed money to the cause at the peril of their personal welfare. Great sacrifice

went into the institution in its early days. After the organization was perfected there were, however, certain incomes that were regular assets to the college.

In the first catalogue of 1856-57 the tuition and fees are listed for the year as follows:

Scientific Collegiate Course	\$24.00
Classical Collegiate Course	32.00
Preparatory Department	18.00
Classical Preparatory	26.00
Primary	12.00

Instrumental music per term was \$10.00. For use of the piano a fee was charged of \$2.00 payable "quarterly."¹

Fees remained practically the same for each year. In the catalogue for 1873-74 they were listed for the term of thirteen weeks as follows:

Collegiate Department	\$10.00
Preparatory Department	8.00
Primary Course	6.00
Instrumental Music	16.00
Use of Piano	3.00
French, German, or Hebrew	3.00
Janitor fee	2.00 ²

After numerous changes in the plan of work the tuition for the school year 1908-09 per term was as follows:

Collegiate Department	\$10.00
Academy	9.00
Department of Education	10.00
Incidental fee	3.00
Library fee for every student	.50

¹First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 15.

²Eighteenth Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Moores Hill College, 1873-74, p. 17. Cincinnati: Western Methodist Book Concern, 1874.

Music-Piano, two lessons per week	\$18.00
Harmony, two lessons per week	8.00
Use of Piano, one hour daily, per week	1.50
Use of Technicon, one-half hour daily per week	.10
Voice Culture, two lessons per week	15.00
Incidental fee for music students	1.00
Chorus	1.00
Sight Reading in classes	3.00
Public School Music	1.00
Elocution, two lessons per week	15.00
Business Course	12.00
Laboratory Fees	
Chemistry	2.00
Zoology	2.00
Botany	1.00
Physics	1.00
Gymnasium Fees	.50 ³

The catalogue for 1916-17 printed the following

under Tuition:

Enrollment Fee	\$ 15.00
College Department	14.00
Academy	
Department of Education	
Music	
Piano, two lessons per week	20.00
Harmony	8.00
Violin or Mandolin	20.00
Use of Piano, one hour daily	1.50
Voice Culture, two lessons per week	20.00
Elocution, two lessons per week	20.00
Special Examination	1.00

Laboratory fees for the departments requiring them, ranged from one dollar to four dollars. It was estimated that each student would pay from \$175.00 to \$250.00 in tuition and fees each year.⁴

³Moore's Hill College Bulletin, 1909, op. cit., p. 14.

⁴Moore's Hill College Bulletin, May 1916, p. 22., Vol. 7,

When the original donations to the college were practically exhausted, it became necessary to turn to some new means of support. From about 1870, the Board of Trustees attempted to create an endowment fund of \$20,000.00 for the benefit of the college. The fund was made up of gifts and pledges from people interested in the advancement of the institution. Many notes were signed and pledges partially paid on same. The college board, through an agent, spent much time collecting the unpaid notes and pledges. That effort extended over a period of many years. It is evident that collections were slow and financial cares and problems of the institution were grave. A financial statement of the year 1875, copied from the Board minutes of June, is as follows:

We find the Resources of the college to be as follows:	
Endowment fund collected and loaned mostly on Mortgaged security at 10 per cent interest	\$9261.00
Cash on hand	275.47
Subscription to Old Endowment Fund taken by Reverend Jos. Cotton that are probably collectable	1200.00
Subscription to New Endowment fund for which notes are held.	6130.00
Total Resources	\$16866.47

We understand that subscription of \$1000.00 has been made by Reverend R. Roberts to be paid if the fund is increased to \$19,000.00, the subscription to liquidate the floating debt amounting to \$8932.00 to which is to be added the Subscription of Prof. Kidd to be paid in services to the amount of \$200.00. The total being \$9132.00.

Interest collected on Subscriptions to floating debt	\$ 409.32
Interest due on Subscriptions to floating debt	106.62
Total assets to Liquidate floating debt	9647.94

Dr. R. G. Moore has paid his subscription amounting to \$500.00. Old piano sold for the amount of \$75.00.

Total	\$500.00	
	75.00	
	<u>\$575.00</u>	575.00
Amount of floating debt at last report	\$9225.22	
Interest accrued thereon	553.51	
Total floating debt and interest	<u>\$9778.73</u>	9778.73
The interest collected above has been applied to the payment of Floating debt		984.32
Leaving floating debt unpaid		<u>\$8794.41</u>
To meet this we have Principal on Subscription		8632.00
Interest due		106.62
Leaving a deficiency in all if Subscriptions and Interest are collected of		<u>\$ 55.79</u>

Receipts and expenditures of the year on account of Tuition Incidental expenses, salaries, etc.

Tuition collected during the year	\$2645.63
Tuition due and not collected	148.80
Interest collected on Endowment	981.66
Interest on Endowment Fund due and not paid	719.00
Received from festivals etc.	197.85
Loan of Rev. E. G. Wood	448.33
Total	<u>\$5141.27</u>

Expenditures

Salaries for year	\$4300.00
Tuition returned	24.20
Incidental expense	594.11
Debt on loan from E. G. Wood	448.33

	5366.64
Deficit	<u>\$ 225.37</u>
Add uncollected interest in endowment fund above	719.00
Tuition due and not paid	148.80
This as shown above may be reduced by collection of interest and unpaid Tuition	225.17

It is scarcely necessary to suggest in view of the Financial condition of the college as shown above that there is an imperative necessity that the interest due on the Endowment fund and the unpaid Tuition should be promptly collected and that some means should be adopted to insure the prompt payment of tuition and the accruing interest in the future.

It is evident from the lengthy content of the minutes of this session of the board, meeting two days, that the affairs were in a serious condition. The floating debt was of extreme "embarrassment and complication." John G. Moore, treasurer of the college board had paid college bills for some time out of the personal general store account, of which he was owner. This practice could no longer continue. It was decided to publish in the Western Christian Advocate articles, "setting forth the condition, the wants and the claims of the college and appealing to its friends of education of the church to rally to the aid of the Trustees in this hour of need."⁶ It was recommended that other towns form Ladies' Endowment Societies similar to the one in Moores Hill; that members of the faculty and board use as much of the summer vacation as possible to increase the endowment fund, and to induce more students to attend the institution; and that the Southeast Indiana Conference again be urged to aid the situation.

⁵ Minute Book No. 1, op. cit., p. 85-87.

⁶ Ibid., p. 88.

That the foregoing procedure was effective is evident from the more cheerful minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 14 and 15, 1880. The treasurer's report in part is as follows:

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees the Endowment fund was declared and raised in cash and solvent notes to \$20,000.00
 Of this amount 8,319.00
 is loaned and secured by mortgage on real estate.

The balance is in notes ranging in amounts from \$5.00 to \$500.00 and is scattered all over Southern Indiana Conference

The debt created previous to June 10, 1874 was \$ 7,942.00
 that debt has been entirely cancelled. This was accomplished by surrendering to the firm of J. C. Moores Sons and Co. the notes and subscriptions the College held against them and transferring a like amount of notes to the Endowment fund that was taken to pay the old debt.⁷

It is recorded in the minutes of June, 1892, at the suggestion of Dr. J. H. Martin, that it was time to increase or to start a new endowment fund, a committee formulated recommendations in that direction.⁸ The following year it is shown that their work resulted in resolutions being adopted at the meeting of the South East Conference held in Rushville, Indiana, to the effect that certain agencies of the church take up the matter. The chairman reported the following:

⁷Ibid., p. 170-171.

⁸Minute Book, No. 3, op. cit., p. 36.

We have been able to carry out the spirit of these resolutions so far only in our own district, and that was in connection with the ministerial institute held at Moore's Hill last fall, at which time an educational meeting was held and raised \$1070 in the interest of the Alumni and Students' Endowment Fund. I attended an Epworth League convention in the Jeffersonville district held at Columbus last fall and presented the interests of the college and received pledges to the amount of \$50. No special meeting, such as contemplated in the resolution has been held, but we hope to hold some during the coming summer vacation, and if the Board have any suggestions along this line, we shall be glad to receive them. This, indeed, is a pressing and growing want of the college--a larger endowment--and in the name and fear of God we must take hold of it, and push it to a glorious consummation. I believe it can be done. Our people have the money; and the cause, if fairly and honestly presented, is one that will commend itself to their intelligence, devotion and liberality.

Further recommendations were that meetings similar to the one at Moore's Hill be held at Aurora, Lawrenceburg, and Seymour; that a committee have ten thousand copies of a circular on the subject printed; that each board member solicit funds; and that time be given to the interest of the new endowment at the next conference meeting. Reverend R. Roberts made another proposition to pay the last one thousand dollars to make the fund twenty thousand.⁹ In 1894, it was stated that "through the Alumni and Students' Endowment Association, nearly one thousand dollars have been secured, making a net increase for the year of about \$750."¹⁰

⁹Ibid., p. 51-53.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 63.

At the turn of the century we find the committee on endowment renewing the efforts to increase the fund. It was suggested that "contributions be sought from any and all parties possible and in any and all shapes as may be either by will, conditioned notes, cash payments, or annuity funds." They urged the completion of the subscriptions for the additional ten thousand dollars to the fund by every possible effort and "especially that ten persons be found who will give \$500 each provided entire ten thousand is subscribed."¹¹

Because a movement had been started for a new building the year before, efforts were redoubled in 1902 to collect more money. In 1903, Reverend George H. Reiboldt was elected Field Secretary at a salary of \$600.00 and his traveling expenses. He was also to receive ten per cent of the first two thousand dollars collected for the college. Because of his acceptance of the presidency of another school, Reverend Reiboldt served only ten weeks but had visited forty congregations and secured several new students, for which services he was paid \$125.00.¹²

A summary of the treasurer's report in June, 1905, is as follows:

¹¹Ibid., p. 170.

¹²Ibid., p. 214.

Cash in hand		\$ 995.79
Productive endowment secured by mortgage	10,725.00	
Personal notes yielding an income	4,747.00	
Cost of Girls Dormitory bringing rent	1060.00	
Total Productive Endowment		\$17,528.44
Note of Trustees secured by mortgage	\$3536.91	
Two notes offset by Dr. Martins's note	525.00	
Amount of Mortgage on Science Hall	1100.00	
		<u>5,161.91</u>
		\$22,690.35

A special committee had examined all the holdings of the college, culling out the worthless notes and evaluating others. Among their recommendations was "that the non-productive values \$5,161.91 be considered a debt to the Endowment fund."¹³

At this time agitation for the erection of a new administration building was begun, so that efforts were turned toward collecting money for this project. We find during the ensuing years plans laid to solicit alumni and friends. Ten thousand circulars were printed and sent out. The results of this campaign, which are dealt with in another part of this study, were cause for a feeling of triumph.

An interesting report of the treasurer, J. W. French, for the year June 16, 1908, to June 15, 1909, approved by the auditing committee, is as follows:

¹³Ibid., p. 249-250.

RECEIPTS

Current Receipts

Cash on hand June 16, '08	\$	7.51	
Received from Dr. English		57.90	
On subscription of June 18, '08		1,862.60	
Other collections		1,131.60	
Total Current Receipts			\$3,059.61

Improvements and Repairs

Rec'd of Indianapolis Association	52.00	
Faculty and Students' Office Impr.	16.35	
Total		\$ 68.35

Living Endowment

Rent - Dormitory @ \$10.00	95.50		\$ 719.75
South Flat	6.00		
North Flat	6.00		
Music Hall	8.00		
Scripture & S.	213.33		
Forresters	2.50		
Hester Bros.	2.00		
Pianos		12.60	
Bank	6.00 (Rent 90.00		
	Heat 43.50	133.50	
Total Rent			\$ 631.83
Interest on Endowment			820.07
Tuition			5,711.75
Transfers			50.00
Diplomas - '07-'08	\$	53.00	
'08-'09		69.00	
Total			\$ 122.00
Borrowed from Bank on Notes			4,100.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS			\$15,283.36

EXPENDITURES

Salaries--on last year account	\$1,571.60	
'08-'09	7,032.00	\$8,603.60
Current Expense--allowed on tuitions	446.25	
miscellaneous	1,364.15	1,810.40
Improvements & Repairs		\$ 818.27
Living Endowment-C. E. Atkinson		156.00
Permanent Endowment-Kimble & Hawkswell annuity		75.00
Interest		416.74
Tuition		233.30
Insurance		104.86
Diplomas		361.60
Advertising		77.00
Paid on Notes in Bank		2,393.00
Cash on hand June 15, 1909		558.59
		\$15,283.86

This report reveals various items that brought revenue into the college coffers. Listed in the expenditures there are two annuities paid.¹⁴ Various other gifts of this sort were made to the college. In 1900, Mrs. Harvey Harris gave \$1,000.00,¹⁵ with the stipulation that she receive seven per cent annually during her lifetime. In the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of April 9, 1912, there is this item:

On motion the committee accepted the gift of (\$1,000.00) one thousand dollars as an annuity at 6%.¹⁶

Later that year Mr. C. O. Glover gave to the college, property in Louisville, Kentucky, valued at \$10,000.00 in exchange for an annuity bond at six per cent;¹⁷ and John Hawkswell surrendered a note for \$1,000.00 and was given an annuity of \$100.00 per year.¹⁸ Other amounts, also, too numerous to list completely, were given from time to time. Examples are an unconditional gift of \$500.00 from B. F. Adams in 1898;¹⁹ and \$100.00 from Mrs. Jane Gibson to be used as the President deemed wise and \$200.00 willed by Mrs. Linda Swem

¹⁴Ibid., p. 410.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 166.

¹⁶Minute Book, No. 6, op. cit., p. 37.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 43.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 44.

¹⁹Minute Book, No. 3., op. cit., p. 149.

to the endowment fund in 1901.²⁰ Such donations of funds were welcome and indeed were sought. As has already been mentioned men were appointed and hired to make contacts with likely people for the express purpose of solicitation. In 1911, John W. Dashiell was selected as Educational Secretary, hired for "\$800 and a house or \$900 if he chose his own house."²¹ In his first twenty-eight days of work, besides securing pledges of money, he obtained a bequest of thirteen and one-half acres of land near Indianapolis worth about \$2,500.00.

Returning to the tuition paid by students as a source of income for the college, the amounts received in 1875 and 1909 are stated in the financial reports of those years quoted in the early part of this chapter. There follows a list of the amounts paid in various other years:

1880	\$2,179.78	1905	\$4,155.17
1885	\$3,083.10	1910	\$6,155.75 (this now
1890	\$1,985.10		included the summer
1898	\$3,091.48		school and depart-
			ment fees.)
		1912	\$7,657.92

In the early years, often no money was paid by students but the amount of their tuition was credited them for some service rendered. The following extracts from the

²⁰ Ibid., p. 180.

²¹ Minute Book No. 6., op. cit., p. 35.

minutes of the Board are examples:

April 12, 1874

Dr. Hesters salary was fixed at \$1200 and tuition for his children in regular course and Music for one daughter (Lizzie).

Professor Maxwell was employed at a salary of \$900 per annum and privilege of Music for his wife.²²

June 18, 1884

Professor F. M. Westhafer was elected-----with a salary of \$350.00 and the tuition six students for one term, said students to be brought by him from Martin County; and half the tuition of every other student above the six from said county.²³

September 26, 1877

Bill of A. J. Bowers for painting blackboards was allowed, amounting to \$10 in excess of Charlie's tuition.²⁴

In the section devoted to the decline of Moores Hill College, further details are given on the subject of financial support. It is sufficient to mention here a few items from the Board minutes. In 1914, a committee on finance was appointed, who with the President, were to formulate plans for securing endowment money, a goal of \$1,000,000.00 having been suggested two years previously. A loan of "not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 to finance the Conference Endowment Campaign,"²⁵ was authorized. In the fall of 1915,

²²Minute Book No. 1., op. cit., p. 75.

²³Ibid., p. 244.

²⁴Ibid., p. 123.

²⁵Minute Book No. 6., op. cit., p. 55.

it was voted to continue and push vigorously this campaign, and one year later it was decided to carry it on two years longer. W. E. Cissna was reappointed financial secretary. The following amounts were pledged by members of the Board present:

A. F. Hughes	\$100
W. E. Stark	\$100
B. F. Adams	\$100
Mrs. George Wood	\$100
E. V. Hawkins	\$100
Dr. Humes	\$100
H. J. Walsman	50
A. E. Stark	50
J. F. Robertson	50
J. A. Sargent & Son	50
C. C. Edwards	25 ²⁶

The president of the board was to solicit subscriptions from members not present. There was also discussion that year of a Sustentation Fund to which the General Educational Board was asked to give \$3,000.00, the Board of Trustees \$1,500.00, and the Conference \$2,500.00.²⁷

Thus, it is shown that Moores Hill College was financed in the manner similar to other like institutions. It is noticeable that at no time was the institution entirely out of debt. The struggle was one worthy of commendation and was given up only after all means of sustenance had been exhausted.

²⁶Ibid., p. 81.

²⁷Ibid., p. 83.

Organization

F. C. Holliday in his "Indiana Methodism," tells of the neat little town of Moores Hill, Indiana.

Methodism was early planted at Moores Hill, Dearborn County. The early settlers in that neighborhood included a number of excellent Methodist families from the state of Delaware and the eastern shores of Maryland.²⁸

For the first sixteen years of its existence the school was known as the Moore's Hill Male and Female Institute. The catalogue of 1869-70 lists the institution as Moore's Hill College.²⁹ The early catalogues also stated that the school was designed to "discipline the mind, and fit the student for the real and practical work of life."³⁰

It was not the intention of the founders of the school to make it strictly sectarian. It was, however, their aim to establish a denominational college. Due to the religious influence of the community Methodism prevailed throughout the entire existence of the college. In 1854, the college received its charter³¹ from the state and the management was vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Southeast

²⁸Rev. F. C. Holliday, Indiana Methodism, p. 87. Cincinnati: Hitchcock and Walden, 1873.

²⁹Fourteenth Annual Catalogue, op. cit., Title page.

³⁰First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 17.

³¹Shaw, op. cit., p. 472.

Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was one of the first colleges in the state to open its doors to students of both sexes.

The first Board of Trustees, selected by the conference, consisted of Reverend Enoch G. Wood, president; Joseph McCrary, secretary; John C. Moore, treasurer; Dr. Henry Bowers, Reverend Alexander Connelly, Dr. Erasmus B. Collins and Ranna C. Stevens.³² The Reverend T. G. Beharrel was appointed financial agent. The result of his first year's work was \$3,700 in notes and money, the transfer of \$4000 in original stock, the sale of four perpetual scholarships, and donations of many books, maps, and apparatus. The first year showed an enrollment of 197 students, with 66 in the college department.³³ The first commencement exercises were held on July 3, 1857.³⁴

Individual Administrations

The success of an institution depends upon the vision and wisdom of those held responsible for its growth. Moores Hill College was blessed throughout the years with a capable line of presidents. Following is a list of the college

³²First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 3.

³³Ibid., p. 12.

³⁴Second Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 8.

presidents, with the dates of their administration:

*Rev. Samuel Adams, A. M.	1854-1862
Rev. William O. Pierce, A. M.	1863-1864
Rev. Thomas Harrison, A. M.	1864-1870
Rev. J. H. Martin, A. M.	1870-1872
Rev. F. A. Hester, D. D.	1872-1876
Rev. J. P. D. John, A. M.	1876-1879
Rev. J. H. Doddridge, A. M.	1879-1880
Rev. J. P. D. John, A. M.	1880-1882
Rev. L. G. Adkinson, A. M.	1882-1887
Dr. G. P. Jenkins	1887-1890
Dr. J. H. Martin	1890-1897
Dr. Charles W. Lewis	1897-1903
Dr. J. H. Martin	1903-1904
Dr. Frank C. English	1904-1908
Dr. William S. Bovard	1908-1909
Dr. Andrew J. Bigney	1909
Dr. Harry Andrew King	1909-1915
Dr. Andrew J. Bigney	1915-1916
Dr. Alfred F. Hughes	1916-1919

*Died in office

The first president of the college was Reverend Samuel Adams, A. M., a graduate of Wesleyan College at Middletown, Connecticut. Before coming to Moores Hill he had established a reputation of being a very capable educator. The task of the first president was one of organizing the new institution and formulating policies to meet the demands of the growing school. President Adams was held in very high regard by students and board members. His services were very much in demand in the civic affairs of the community. In 1862, while he was addressing a public meeting in the old chapel, a decision was made that altered his plans and forever endeared him to the college and community. Many of the college boys had enlisted in the army. In fact, that very evening some of the boys in the audience had signified their intentions of enlisting. The news spread over the chapel room that Moores Hill would have a goodly number of boys in the armed service of the country. Some of the men made their exit from the room with the intention of enlisting the next morning. President Adams, sensing the situation and having a strong personal concern for the cause of the North, said; "Boys, if you are going, I am too." He enlisted on the following day. Before the end of the same year he was killed in action. His body was returned to Moores

Hill, where a small marble slab marks his grave, in the old part of the cemetery. He was the first man from that community to sacrifice his life for his country in the Civil War. No other president of the college did more for his country than he. Records portray him as a scholar and a patriot, as well as a fine Christian gentleman. Other presidents served the institution but none excelled him in ruggedness of character and fidelity.

Reverend William O. Pierce, A. M., was the second president of the college. His administration was brief, extending a little over a year. Because of the war the enrollment of the college decreased and funds were not plentiful. The uncertainty of the future of the nation took its toll in an educational way. The administration of Reverend Pierce was very uneventful. There was some thought given to the possibility that the school might have to close its doors. Due to the war conditions there was no graduating class in 1863.

Reverend Thomas Harrison, A. M., followed President Pierce as president of the college. His term of office lasted from 1864 to 1870. He is recorded as a very prominent educator and an intense worker. Although there was no graduating class in 1865, the college did survive the war.

Much credit is given President Harrison for the work he did during the critical period of the school's existence.

Through his efforts the enrollment was increased to three hundred and sixty-seven. His success in securing students for the school was largely due to his splendid ability as a preacher and lecturer. It was said that he had the faculty of creating in youth a desire for knowledge.

In 1870, Reverend J. H. Martin, A. M., began his first term of office as president of the institution. He served the college as president three different times. When in June, 1870, President Harrison resigned, the Board of Trustees felt fortunate in securing the services of Reverend Martin, who had business qualities that made him an excellent executive. He wove himself into the fabric of the community life and became a part of many enterprises. For many years he served as a director and president of the Board of Directors of the Moores Hill State Bank. He owned and operated a farm just north of the town, where he lived for many years.

Upon the resignation of Reverend Martin in 1872, the Reverend Frances A. Hester, D. D., was elected to the presidency. He maintained the high standards of scholarship and morality that was represented by the college. The board

minutes of August 1, 1872, contain the following facts relative to the presidency of the school:

The Board of Trustees met on call of the President, at 8 P.M. at office of J. C. Moore.

President Martin tendered his resignation as president of the College, which on motion was accepted.

Rev. F. A. Hester, D. D., was then elected President at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

On motion adjourned,³⁵

Geo. W. Wood, Secy.

The administration of President Hester was impeded by a careless manner of keeping books and accounts, and a large debt. He, however, inherited the situation. The general income of the school had decreased and the progress of time had increased the expenditures of the school. As bills came due for the college the J. C. Moore store allowed them out of the store account. Finally, the college was indebted to the store for \$2500. This situation indicates a rather careless manner of doing business. It was very fortunate, for the college, that men like John C. Moore were willing to come to the rescue of the institution in a financial way.

The following statements appear in the board minutes of June 14, 1876:

Your committee has received the resignation of Rev. F. A. Hester, D. D., as president, Profs. J. P. D. John, J. A. Maxwell, Mrs. H. P. Adams and Mrs. O. P. John, and

³⁵Minute Book No. L., op. cit., p. 39.

recommend that they be accepted.

We also recommend that the Faculty be organized as follows:

Rev. J. P. D. John, A. M., President. Rev. J. A. Maxwell, A. M., Vice President. and Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Respectfully Submitted

E. G. Wood

S. Tincher

L. G. Adkinson

J. S. Sterns³⁶

Reverend John served the college on two different occasions as president. His first administration was from 1876 to 1879. He seemed determined to fill the various chairs of the faculty with capable instructors. The minutes of the board were written in a very careful fashion and there are indications that the affairs of the school were carried on in a business-like manner. President John's annual report to the board of June 19, 1877, is an indication of the type of administration that he carried on. It appears in the minutes as follows:

Dear Brethren: The year just closed has in many respects been successful. It is a source of encouragement that although other institutions, on account of the pressure of the times, show a decrease in attendance our own institution is able to report a slight increase---the net total is 124. The students generally have been faithful in the discharge of their College duties and have made substantial advancements in their studies. There has been no case of discipline. We call your attention to the new catalogue in which you will find a detailed statement of

³⁶Ibid., p. 101.

the work of the year. No radical change has been made in the course of study. The interest manifested in the department of Normal Instruction and Elocution justifies their continuance. We call attention to the course of lectures sustained during the year. We respectfully call your attention to the necessity of completing the Endowment Fund, without delay. We earnestly recommend a liberal amount of advertising for next year.³⁷

Respectfully,
J. P. D. John, President.

Moore's Hill College sustained a great loss, when on June 11, 1879, President John resigned. He was considered a faithful and devoted president. Resolutions incorporated in the minutes indicate that as a teacher, he was unexcelled and worthy of recommendation to any institution.

On June 12, 1879, the Board of Trustees elected Reverend John H. Doddridge, B. D., as president of the college. His term of office was brief and rather uneventful, due to the fact that nothing concerning the school, other than the regular routine, transpired. The minutes of June 14, 1880, has the following decision of President Doddridge within it:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Moore's Hill College.

Dear Brethren:

Feeling that duty calls me to the work of the ministry rather than the work of teaching, I hereby tender my resignation as President of Moore's Hill College.³⁸

Very Respectfully,
J. H. Doddridge

³⁷Ibid., p. 113.

³⁸Ibid., pp. 164-165.

Records substantiate the fact that President Doddridge was a very eloquent preacher and faithful servant of the Gospel. He preferred the ministry, although there is no trace of evidence that he did not perform the duties as president of the college in a faithful manner. Probably the college would have prospered more during the years of its existence, if others would have been as frank about their work as he.

The same minutes revealing the resignation of President Doddridge, records the Board's decision to elect Reverend J. P. D. John to the presidency.

His second administration was of two year's duration and equally as successful as his first. The Board set the annual salary at \$1000. Further details concerning the salary of the president appear in the board minutes of June 15, 1880, as follows:

It is hereby further agreed that an additional sum of Two hundred dollars(200) be allowed on the salary of President John provided that a surplus should accrue from the proceeds arising from the tuition and interest funds of the ensuing year, commencing June 10, 1880 and ending June 10, 1881; and provided the same be collected within said dates.³⁹

³⁹Ibid., pp. 168-169.

Dr. John advocated and the conference consented to the increasing of the board to twenty-one members, thereby spreading the interest of the college over a larger territory. He also demanded the payment of pledges made to the college, and wanted the conference to assist in the collections. College advertising and prompt payment of pledges and donations were always advocated by the president.

On June 21, 1882, the committee on faculty affairs recommended the retention of J. P. D. John as President of the College. The committee and entire board congratulated him for his high type leadership and ability to cause harmony to prevail among the members of the faculty.

The minutes of the next day reveal a change of the presidency of the college. There is no indication of any friction that would occasion such action. The following statements are taken from the minutes of the board:

June 22, 1882

Prof. J. P. D. John presented his resignation as President--which on motion was accepted.

On Motion,
Rev. L. G. Adkinson was elected President on salary of \$1200.00.

On Motion the salary of Rev. L. G. Adkinson dates from this time.⁴⁰

⁴⁰Ibid., p. 209.

Dr. John accepted the vice-presidency of DePauw University and later became the president of the same institution. Upon leaving DePauw University, he became a lecturer and was considered one of the most able speakers on the American platform. He was a magnetic teacher and fortunate were the young people who came under his instruction.

President Adkinson remained at the head of the college for more than four years. His administration was very successful. The college seems to have been passing through a very critical period. Money, which was needed badly to keep the school advancing with the times, was not forthcoming. Many of the board members were getting old. The new members of the board were not willing to advance money on notes, as many of the former board members had done for years. Over a period of several months the executive committee had mentioned the fact that the name of the college should be changed. They finally decided that the changing of the name was a matter for the entire board to act upon at its annual meeting. The following resolution appears in the minutes of June 14, 1887:

Resolved by the Board of Trustees in regular annual session (three fourths of the members being present Viz-whole number of trustees twenty present, sixteen who voted affirmatively) that the name of the College be and is changed to Moores Hill College. And the Secretary is directed to make and verryfy on Oath two copies hereof from the

record, and file one thereof in the office of the Clerk of Dearborn County Circuit Court State of Indiana, and one thereof in the office of Secretary of State of the State of Indiana.⁴¹

On June 15, 1887, President Adkinson tendered his resignation. His message to the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors is as follows:

Dear Brethren:

The information that I have been unanimously re-elected to the Presidency of the College appeals strongly to me to surrender the convictions of my own judgment and to continue in the work. But my purpose to retire from the position is the result of mature deliberation for months. As painful as it must necessarily be I must respectfully ask you to accept my resignation.

It will always be a gratification to me that I have been associated with you in promoting the interests of Moores Hill College, and the fact that you have five times unanimously elected me to the Presidency of the Institution will be one of the most pleasant recollections of my life. With the highest regards for your personal achievements and with the heart felt prayer that Moores Hill College may continue to prosper, I am⁴²

Yours Fraternally,
L. G. Adkinson

The caliber of the man who for almost five years directed the destinies of the college, is well portrayed in his note of resignation. There is no record of any discord within the college while he was president. On the contrary, everything that was noble and righteous was advanced by President Adkinson.

⁴¹Ibid., pp. 279-280.

⁴²Ibid., p. 286.

On July 20, 1887, George P. Jenkins, D. D., was elected president of the college. For three years Dr. Jenkins served the school admirably. He had been a member of the Board of Trustees for some time and well understood the needs of the college. He proposed a permanent Executive Committee, with regular meetings once a month. His wishes were granted and carried out. As a part of the annual report that Dr. Jenkins made to the Board on June 12, 1888, the following interesting items appear:

Dear Brethren,

Our enrollment for the year is 121. Owing to the general failure of crops last year and the consequent financial depression among farmers and in general there was not as large an attendance as there would have been. The Spring brought in a large increase of students. The students have been enthusiastic in their work. There has been perfect harmony in the Faculty in management, plans and work.

I desire here to say of the other members of the Faculty that I have found them perfect Christian Gentlemen, in every respect. It has been delightful to work with them.⁴³

The changes introduced by Dr. Jenkins were considered forward steps in the school procedure of that day. He is accredited with having ushered in many worthwhile educational ideas. He also suggested to the board that the college give free tuition to any high school graduate from any city in Indiana who ranked highest scholastically in his or her class

⁴³Ibid., p. 295.

in high school. This move raised the level of the student body and spread the name of Moores Hill College. In the college catalogue of 1890 appeared a new course entitled, "Post Graduate," leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The minutes record the decision of the board for the president to publish and mail out one thousand catalogues.

The resignation of President Jenkins was accepted by the college board on June 10, 1890. Records substantiate the fact that the retirement of Dr. Jenkins was considered a distinct loss to the institution. He had served the college faithfully and dealt with the delicate problems of the student body fairly.

Dr. J. H. Martin was elected to the presidency for the second time, on June 10, 1890. His second administration was entered upon with a thorough understanding of the nature of the needs of the institution.

Several important changes took place during his term of office. The normal school was organized, with a four year course. Another important addition to the curriculum of the institution was the establishment of a commercial department. The Board of Trustees voted to excuse Dr. Martin from any classroom teaching. The demands on the President were gradually

increasing and the trustees felt that his time should be spent looking after the administrative interests of the school. His annual report of June 14, 1892, reveals the fact that the college enrollment during the year was 216. This was an increase of 52 over that of the previous year, and an increase of 105 over that of two years previous. During the year the President traveled over four thousand miles, in the interest of the college. He preached seventy sermons and delivered thirty lectures.

On June 15, 1897, President Martin tendered his resignation as president. His second administration lasted for seven years, and the college prospered under his guidance. An interesting item appears in his annual report to the board in 1895, revealing the sincerity of thought held by him relative to disciplinary matters. It is recorded as follows:

And I wish to have it distinctly understood, that we are not running a reformatory school, and hence we do not want students sent to us who should have been sent to the House of Correction. And yet should such a student come, we will give him a fair chance, and if we can save him without too much detriment to the interests of the school, we will do so. Otherwise we will quietly send him home to the care of his parents.⁴⁴

⁴⁴Ibid., p. 83.

In the same report the following is related:

All science is here taught in most intimate connection with God and with the Bible, and an effort made to lead the student through nature up to nature's God.⁴⁵

The Reverend Charles W. Lewis was elected to the presidency after the resignation of Dr. Martin. The new president held the office from 1897 to 1903. Having been a member of the faculty for a number of years, he was well acquainted with the needs of the college. During his term of office there was much talk of a new administration building, although it was not built until 1907. President Lewis was greatly admired by the student body and was capable of mingling with youth. While president he advocated a larger endowment and more scholarships. As a speaker, he was greatly in demand. After retiring from the presidency of the college, he accepted the presidency of the University of Wyoming at Laramie. After serving that institution for a year he died, and was buried within sight of the campus of the University.

His final address to the joint Board of Trustees of Moores Hill College reflects the character and educational vision of the man. A part of that message is as follows:

As a last word to this appeal I remind you that this Christian college should not go on handicapped. We must meet the demands of the twentieth century. A new era is

⁴⁵Ibid., p. 83.

not dawning as some have said but is here! Now! "and the one imperative comprehensive demand of the church is high, inspiring, commanding leadership." "Give to the churches of America such leadership and no evil can stand against her." And where shall we look for such leadership if not in our Christian colleges? Moores Hill College in the past has sent out her hundreds but in the future if she would meet the demands of the years as they pass swiftly by she will send out thousands.

Thanking you for the many evidences of confidence shown me in the past and assuring you of my firm belief in the future prosperity of Moores Hill College,⁴⁶

I am very respectfully,

Charles W. Lewis, President.

The writer has talked with former students and faculty members concerning the administration of Dr. Lewis. Former students are unanimous in expressing their opinion that Dr. Lewis was a great Christian leader and a farsighted educator. He sensed the great progress that would take place in the twentieth century, in all lines of endeavor. His desire was that Moores Hill College would expand and keep abreast with the times.

On September 11, 1903, Dr. J. H. Martin was elected, for the third time, president of the college. He was not a candidate for the position but merely accepted the presidency until a permanent man could be secured. His third and last administration extended one year. He had reached the age where active school administrative work did not appeal to him.

⁴⁶Ibid., p. 218.

His health was somewhat impaired. However, he carried on the high degree of administration that had characterized his other two administrations.

Further consideration of a new building was one of the popular topics discussed during his term of office. The minutes of the board record the following resolution relative to the retirement of Dr. Martin from the presidency:

When a vacancy occurred in the presidency of Moores Hill College, just at the opening of the College Year caused by the resignation of Dr. C. W. Lewis, the Board was most fortunate in being able to secure the services of ex-president, Dr. J. H. Martin. Though the student body had arrived and many interests required immediate and wise attention, Dr. Martin met every emergency with ability and consummate skill. Under his able and aggressive administration, supported most heartily by a loyal and scholarly Faculty, the College has completed one of the most successful years in its eventful history.

Be it Resolved therefore by this Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, That we hereby express our appreciation of the efficient administration of Dr. Martin and our high esteem for him as a Christian Gentleman whose long and successful career as an Educator entitle him to our highest respect and most cordial commendation.

C. C. Edwards, R. Roberts, J. M. Baxter, J. W. Dashiell⁴⁷

Thus ended the active career of one of the able presidents of the college. Dr. Martin's name appears in the college catalogue for the next few years as, "Emeritus Professor of Biblical Literature."

⁴⁷Ibid., pp. 224-225.

On April 21, 1904, the Board instructed the secretary to notify Dr. Frank C. English of his appointment to the Presidency of Moores Hill College. Many alumni consider Dr. English the most able man who ever filled the presidency of the institution. He came to his position with a splendid educational background. He executed the duties of his office with a consummate understanding of the needs of the school. Records reveal the fact that he held correspondence and made personal visits with Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and Miss Gould in an effort to secure a financial gift for the erection of a new building. Relative to the building campaign, which was gaining momentum during his term of office, the following item appears in the minutes of February 6, 1906:

Copy of appeal to Mr. Carnegie with endorsements from, Gov. Hanly, Vice President Fairbanks, Senators, Beveridge and Hemenway and Congressmen, Watson and Dixon were read and ordered forwarded.⁴⁸

On March 6, 1906 the following statement was made a part of the records:

Dr. English be instructed to write the Hon. James E. Watson requesting him to secure friendly intercessions of the Hon. John W. Foster with Mr. Carnegie in our behalf.⁴⁹

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 264.

⁴⁹Ibid., p. 265.

It is not the intention of this particular chapter of the thesis to deal with the detailed arrangements of the building program. It is, however, within the jurisdiction of this phase of the study to reveal the foregoing data which shows conclusively that Dr. English had great anticipations for the college. He recognized the fact that an institution needed money to expand and he considered it an administrative problem to secure the money. Dr. English possessed great qualities for leadership.

To meet the growing demands of the times Dr. English advocated the re-incorporation of the college. The following is a part of the re-incorporation of Moores Hill College:

At the last session of the General Assembly of Indiana on February 8, 1907, the Trustees of Moores Hill College were re-incorporated under the following charter:

An Act To Incorporate the Trustees of Moores Hill College. Approved February 8, 1907.

WHEREAS, There has existed and now exists a corporation not for pecuniary profit, in the State of Indiana, by the name of the "Trustees of Moores Hill College"; and, whereas, the time has come when said corporation should re-incorporate, therefore, we whose names are hereto subscribed and who constitute the present Board of Trustees of said corporation, greatly desire to continue and strengthen its corporative powers and do hereby covenant and agree to use our utmost efforts to support and continue the work of said College on the most liberal principles, in the interest of general education. And which College is designed for the benefit of, and accessible to, the children of all of our citizens in general.

Section 1.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that Enoch H. Wood, John W. Dashiell, Hansen D. Moore, James E. Watson, Reuben H. Moore, James Stark, George W. Wood, Adrew R. Beach, James A. Sargent, Charles M. Bowers, Charles Robertson, Edward A. Campbell, Charles C. Edwards, James H. Morrison, Marshall B. Hyde, John Pearson, John F. Spencer, David P. Holt, Henry Spellmeyer, John W. French, Benjamin F. Adams, Jr., Q. Robert Hauss, William O'Brien, John W. Duncan, John J. Kyle, David A. Southerland, and Frank Clare English and their successors, be and are hereby created a body corporate, and politic, by the name and style of, "The Trustees of Moores Hill College"; and by that title to remain in perpetual succession, with full power to make contracts, to sue and to be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, to acquire, hold, and convey property both real and personal, to manage and dispose of such property, and all moneys belonging to such corporation, in such manner as shall seem to the Trustees best adapted to promote the object aforesaid; to have and use a common seal, to alter and renew the same at pleasure; to make such by-laws as are consistent with the Charter of said College; to confer upon those whom they deem worthy, in conjunction with the Faculty, all such honors and degrees as are usually conferred by colleges and universities.⁵⁰

The other eleven sections of the act to re-incorporate the college deal with the relationship of the board to the college and their respective duties.

During the administration of Dr. English the college celebrated its fiftieth year as an institution. Appropriate ceremony was officially accorded that event. In June, 1908, Dr. English tendered his resignation to the board, to become associated with an institution of learning in the East.

⁵⁰Moores Hill College A Foreword, Charter, and By-Laws, August 20, 1907, pp. 4 and 5.

His administration of the affairs of the college extended over a four-year period. No other era in the history of the school ever revealed the degree of progress that was accomplished during Dr. English's term of office.

The board records of June 17, 1908, show that Dr. W. S. Bovard was elected to the presidency of the college, and was to be presented to the public the next day at commencement by E. H. Wood. The records of the same date indicate that Reverend C. C. Edwards, Dr. J. H. Martin, and the minister of the Moores Hill Methodist Episcopal Church were appointed as a committee to arrange for the inauguration of the new president.

Dr. Bovard served the institution for one year. Many items of new equipment were purchased for the new building and the grading and completion of the college grounds was finished. The men's gymnasium was improved by the addition of some new equipment. Much of his time was spent in collecting the pledges on the new building. The building campaign had exceeded its original estimate, and additional pledges were made. Being easier to pledge than to pay, much effort was put forth to collect the money. He inherited that task.

The board records of June 15, 1909, contain the following resignation of Dr. Bovard, as president of the college:

In declining a reelection to the presidency of Moores Hill College, I may say in explanation that I came to the decision to accept the position very reluctantly and under the pressure of a critical emergency. However, having decided, I entered upon the work with no other thought than that I should devote my entire energy to the work of Moores Hill College until providentially hindered. No thought or expectation of any other field entered my mind until a few days ago, when the authorities of the University of Chattanooga made the appeal from those who knew me so well, and the definite and aggressive plans proposed for the immediate future, as well as the unsolicited and utterly unexpected nature of the call have determined me in the decision to return. I am glad that the decision has not been reached as the result of any dissatisfaction with the work here. No man connected with Moores Hill College will speak in loftier terms of her merits or seek more earnestly to overcome her limitations than will I. On entering upon the work of representing the College to the public, I had to choose between two methods. I must either stress the hopeful features and appeal to the people to support a winning cause, or I must portray the dire poverty with which we are struggling and appeal to the pity of the people. I chose the former as the only course for a self-respecting College. I may have given the impression that we were in a more flourishing condition than the facts warrant, at any rate the response in terms of money has been very meager.⁵¹

The same message outlines Dr. Bovard's conception of the future of Moores Hill College. He suggests that the board not expect the president of the institution to act as administrator, field man, teacher, and financial agent.

⁵¹Minute Book No 3, op. cit., p. 407.

The plight of the college is probably expressed in his message to the board more vividly than many of the board members and friends of the institution realized. Indications are that he sensed the critical condition of the college, and did not care to be at the helm when it closed.

The Board of Trustees, on June 15, 1909, met and appointed Dr. Andrew J. Bigney as acting president until such time as a president might be secured. He served the college in that capacity two months. Dr. Bigney was a native of the Moores Hill community and a graduate of the college with the class of 1888. For many years he had taught and served as head of the Department of Natural Science. At various times he had served as vice-president of the school and as chairman of important committees.

On August 11, 1909, Dr. Harry Andrew King, of Baldwin, Kansas, was elected president of the college. The choice of Dr. King was made from a list of twenty applicants, after considerable investigation as to the qualification of the men. The Board of Trustees seemed to have realized the serious condition of the college and to have put forth extra caution in securing the proper man for the office.

He was a native of Missouri, and was graduated from Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, in 1897. He then entered the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1901, he entered Boston Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1904. In 1905, he was elected educational secretary of Baker University, and served in that capacity until called to the presidency of Moores Hill College. It was Dr. King's policy to put Moores Hill College on a firm financial basis so as to have such an income as would enable the school to be more aggressive in its work of training the young people of southern Indiana.

He, immediately following his inauguration, proposed that the Board of Trustees build a suitable home to be occupied by the president and his family. The home was built at a cost of three thousand dollars, and the president was to pay six per cent of the investment as rent. The home is located just south of the campus on the street to the depot.

Dr. King proposed that a campaign be entered upon to raise twenty-thousand dollars to pay all indebtedness against the college. He was very enthusiastic in all of his endeavors but very few of them ever terminated successfully. It generally cost as much to raise the amount, as the total amount was worth. He recommended the giving of the endowment fund of the

college to a large banking institution, so that those contributing to the fund might be assured that the money would be safely invested. He overlooked the fact that Moores Hill State Bank, in years gone by, had carefully looked after the interests of the college and cared for many overdrafts. The directors of the bank were men who were vitally interested in the welfare of the college. A careful study of the annual reports of Dr. King to the Board of Trustees indicates that great experimentation was being carried on relative to the interests of the institution. The more he endeavored to reach out and seize for the college the weaker the school became. He often announced the entering upon a campaign to enlarge some phase of the institution but the successful termination of the adventure was never realized or recorded.

A part of his annual message to the Board of Trustees is as follows:

I appeal to you members of the Board of Trustees to come to my aid and help of the institution in this her supreme crisis and rare opportunity. I believe I have the right to expect that every man in the Board of Trustees will respond to the appeal for help to the limit of his ability. With a substantial endorsement of the local Board of Trustees with the aid of the sufficient force of efficient helpers I believe the goal can be reached, success crown our efforts and Moores Hill College shall enter upon a new era of enlarged opportunity and increased efficiency which shall mean great things for the boys and girls of

South Eastern Indiana, for the church, for the State and the nation. May God give us faith, wisdom and courage in our deliberations to-day and in the successful working out of the plans we here inaugurate.⁵²

Henry Andrew King, President.

July 12, 1912.

Dr. King served the college for six years. The minutes show that he resigned from the presidency of the institution on November 3, 1915. The next day, November 4, 1915, Moore Hall burned to the ground. Praise of his administration of Moores Hill College is conspicuously absent from the records of the Board of Trustees. Upon leaving Moores Hill he was engaged, for seven years, in educational work at Clark University in Georgia. Later he was brought back to Indiana where he served as superintendent of the Indianapolis district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While preaching at the Morris Street Methodist church in Indianapolis on August 7, 1927, he died in the pulpit.

After the resignation of Dr. King, Dr. Andrew J. Bigney again filled the presidency for several months. He was a very amiable person and filled the position with credit to himself, and honor to the institution. After the removal of the college to Evansville, Indiana in 1919, he was one of two members of the Moores Hill faculty to be employed by that institution. He died while connected with Evansville and a

bronze tablet with the following inscription hangs in the hallway in the main building:

February 15
1864

November 13
1929

In Memory of
ANDREW JOHNSON BIGNEY
Student at Moores Hill College 1882-1888
Instructor in Science Moore Hill and
Evansville College 1888 until His Death
SCHOLAR TEACHER FRIEND
An exemplary Christian Character and Great
Teacher Who by Love and service Made Himself
Immortal in The Lives of Those Who Knew Him.
"And ye shall know the truth and the
truth shall make you free."⁵³

The fifteenth and last man to hold the presidency of Moores Hill College was Dr. Alfred F. Hughes. He came to the college from the Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference, where he had been considered a commendable religious leader and school administrator. The board minutes of September 11, 1916, relate the following, concerning the election of the new president:

Moved by the Dr. J. F. Robertson that we proceed to elect Dr. Hughes as President of Moores Hill College in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon. Motion seconded by Dr. Leazenby and carried unanimously.⁵⁴

⁵³Evansville College Bulletin, op. cit., p. 4.

⁵⁴Minute Book No. 6, op. cit., pp. 77-78.

Another interesting statement also appears in the minutes as follows:

"Dr. Hughes and wife were introduced to the Board of Trustees and a frank conference followed."

In a study of this nature it is interesting to note the inferences that are made revealing the fact that the board members were aware of existing failing conditions. After having made a thorough study of the affairs of the college covering a period of sixty-five years, one can imagine the frankness of the afore-mentioned conference. Probably the men who composed the college board had already decided that the fate of the institution was not far off. Dr. Hughes was, no doubt, consulted often as to the proper procedure to follow in liquidating the college. It had been a settled fact for some time that the college could not survive.

One can find no trace of evidence that he was in any way responsible for the closing of the institution. On the contrary, the evidence shows that Dr. Hughes was well aware that his task was one of negotiating and liquidating the college that had admirably served so many generations. It is not conjecturing too much to fancy President Hughes administering a task more difficult than any ordeal that faced President

Adams in the founding of the institution. Dr. Hughes served the college faithfully until its legal removal to Evansville, Indiana, in 1919.

For almost sixty-five years Moores Hill College was favored with presidents of a very high order. It is a matter of record that the relationship existing between the presidents and the members of the various boards was always wholesome and friendly. With but few exceptions, there was perfect harmony prevailing. The closing of the college terminated a long line of commendable presidents. As a body of men they had a common purpose, that of administering Christian Education. The college is extinct, the presidents have passed on but the influence exerted by both will live for generations. By virtue of the fact that Moores Hill College existed, humanity has been elevated to a higher plane.

General Features of Administration

When Moores Hill College opened its doors in the fall of 1856 for the training of young men and women, there were two departments to choose from. One was the Scientific Department and the other the Classical Department. In each of these there was a Preparatory department and a Collegiate Department.

The subjects outlined for study by those first in attendance were such as would "discipline the mind" and "fit the student for the real practical work of life." They are listed in the catalogue with the texts used as follows:

COURSE OF STUDY
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT
Preparatory

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography, History U.S., English Grammar, and Algebra commenced.

First Collegiate Year

1st. Term	Natural Philosophy	Johnston's
	Algebra	Davies'
	English Composition	Parker's
	Analysis	Parker's
2nd. Term	Natural Philosophy	Johnston's
	Algebra Completed	Davies' Bourdon
	Arithmetic reviewed	Davies' University
	History of England	
3rd. Term	Geometry	Davies' Legendre
	Rhetoric	Newman
	Ancient Geography	
	Physiology	Cutter
4th. Term	Physiology	
	Geometry completed	Davies' Legendre
	Botany	
	Analysis and Prosody	

Second Year

1st. Term	Chemistry	Johnston's
	Geography of the Heavens	Burritt
	Geometry reviewed	
	Bookkeeping	Fulton and Eastman
2nd. Term	Chemistry completed	
	Plain and Spherical Trigonometry	Pierce
	Ancient History	

3rd. Term	Political Economy	Wayland
	Mensuration and Surveying	Pierce or Davies
4th. Term	Geology	Lyell
	Rhetoric	Blair
	Analytical Geometry	
	Geology	Lyell
	Mineralogy	

Third Year

1st. Term	Analytical Geometry	Davies
	Mental Philosophy	Wayland or Upham
	Calculus	Church's
	Moral Science	Wayland
2nd. Term	Mental Philosophy	
	Calculus	Church's
	Physical Astronomy	Robinson
	Constitution of the United States	Story
3rd. Term	Logic	Whately or Hedge
	Natural Theology	Smith's
	Mechanics	
4th. Term	Mechanics and Hydrostatics	Smith's
	Law of Nations	Vattel

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT
Preparatory

This embraces the Scientific Course: Andrew's Latin League, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Anthon's Cicero, Virgil Commenced, Crosby's or Bulleon's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader.

First Collegiate Year

1st. Term	Virgil	Cooper
	Algebra	Davies'
2nd. Term	Henophon's Analysis	
	Natural Philosophy	
	Algebra completed	Davies'
	Cicero de Senectute	
	Herodotus	Johnston
3rd. Term	Greek Prose Composition	Arnold
	Livy	Lincoln
	Latin Prose Composition	
	Homer's Odyssey	Anthon
	Geometry	Davies'
	Physiology	Cutter

4th. Term	Latin Prose Composition	Arnold
	Henophon's Memorabilia	
	Greek Prose Composition	
	Geometry	Davies Legendre
	Livy	Lincoln

Second Year

1st. Term	Geometry completed	Davies'
	Geography of the Heavens	Burritt
	Homer's Odyssey	
2nd. Term	Horace	Lincoln
	Plane and Spherical Trigonometry	Pierce
	Horace	Lincoln
	Ancient History	
3rd. Term	Plato's Gorgias	Woolsey
	Hercules Furens	Beck
	Plato's Gorgias	Woolsey
4th. Term	Mensuration and Surveying	Pierce & Davies
	Aeschines on the Crown	
	Rhetoric	Newman
	Cicero de Officiis	
	Analytical Geometry	Davies

Third Year

1st. Term	Analytical Geometry	Davies
	Chemistry	Johnston's
	Cicero de Amicitia	
	Greek Tragedies	
2nd. Term	Physical Astronomy	Robinson
	Constitution of U.S.	Story
	Tacitus	Tyler
	Chemistry	Johnston's
3rd. Term	Mechanics	Smith's
	Natural Theology	
	Logic	Whatley or Hedge
	Geology	Lyell
4th. Term	Mechanics and Hydrostatics	Smith's
	Geology	
	Mineralogy	
	Septuagint	

Fourth Year

1st. Term	Mental Philosophy	Wayland or Upham
	Moral Science	Wayland
	Calculus	Church's

2nd. Term	Mental Philosophy	Wayland or Upham
	French or German	
	Cicero de Nature Deorum	Dillaway
3rd. Term	Political Economy	Wayland
	Rhetoric	Blair
	Demosthenes' Orations	
4th. Term	International Law	Vattel
	Evidences of Christianity	
	Psychology	Cousin ⁵⁵

It is stated in the first catalog that "Lectures will be delivered during the course, upon different subjects, pertaining to Science and Literature."⁵⁶ The calendar for the year 1856-57 listed the terms, vacation, and dates of examinations and commencement as follows:

	Commencement	Closes
Fall Term	Sept. 1st	Nov. 13th
Winter Term	Nov. 16th	Jan. 31st
	Vacation of Two Weeks	
Spring Term	Feb. 17th	Apr. 28th
Summer Term	Apr. 28th	July 31st
	Examinations July 1st and 2nd	
	Commencement July 3rd. ⁵⁷	

Concerning their entrance it is stated:

It is very desirable that students enter at the commencement of the year, or the term, and continue without interruption. Students will however be admitted at any time.⁵⁸

The latter statement was omitted in the catalog of the following year. The degrees conferred upon those eligible

⁵⁵First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., pp. 3-16.

⁵⁶Ibid., p. 16.

⁵⁷Ibid., p. 20.

⁵⁸Ibid., p. 20.

were stipulated as follows:

When students shall have completed the Scientific course, they shall be entitled, upon examination, to receive the degrees of "Bachelor" or "Lady of Science and English Literature."

When they shall have completed the Classical course, they shall be entitled to receive the degree of "Bachelor," or "Mistress of Arts."⁵⁹

The next year the degree granted women completing the Scientific course was "Lady of English Literature" and men "Bachelor of Science."⁶⁰ In 1869-70 the former was changed to "Mistress of English Literature."⁶¹ The catalog for 1871-72 stated that an A.B. was given to graduates of the Classical course and B.S. those of the Scientific course, regardless of sex. M.M. was the degree received by those in the Music course.⁶² When the Philosophical course was added in 1893-94 the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on those completing the work outlined.⁶³ The degree, Bachelor of Letters was granted upon the completion of the Literary course, as the Philosophical course was called in 1905.⁶⁴ Requirements

⁵⁹Ibid., p. 16.

⁶⁰Second Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 14.

⁶¹Fourteenth Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 22.

⁶²Sixteenth Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students of Moores Hill College, 1871-72, pp. 21-22. Cincinnati: Western Methodist Book Concern, 1872.

⁶³Catalogue of 38th. Year, op. cit., p. 9.

⁶⁴Moores Hill College Bulletin, June 1905, p. 13, Vol. 1, No. 2.

for graduation listed in the Bulletin in 1909 state that a candidate for a Bachelor's degree must have completed one hundred and eighty term hours. This unit consisted of one class meeting daily each week throughout the term. In addition six hours in the Department of Physical Education were required. In the Classical Course one hundred and twenty hours were prescribed, and in the Scientific and Literary, one hundred twenty-eight. These varied until beginning with the year 1913-14, the Classical course required one hundred eight term-hours and the other two the same as in 1908-09.

In keeping with the progress made in other schools, the catalog for 1872-73 made the following statement concerning a higher degree then granted:

The degree of "Master of Arts" will be conferred upon Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing, who have sustained a good character. Application for the degree should be made to the Faculty previous to Commencement, accompanied by a fee of five dollars to pay for the diploma.⁶⁵

In 1876-77, the phrase "and have continued their literary pursuits"⁶⁶ was added as a requirement. Further changes in the requirements for this degree were noted in the catalog of 1887-88 which stated:

⁶⁵Seventeenth Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students of Moores Hill College, 1872-73, p. 16. Cincinnati: Western Methodist Book Concern, 1873.

⁶⁶Twenty-first Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students of Moores Hill College, 1876-77, p. 28. Cincinnati: Robt. T. Morris.

The degree of Master of Arts will be conferred on Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, who have sustained a good character and shall give evidence of having continued their literary pursuits by submitting to a written examination, at a time to be arranged with the faculty, on some special line of work chosen by themselves; or by presenting to the faculty at least one month before Commencement a satisfactory thesis of not less than three thousand words.⁶⁷

Evidence of still higher degrees being offered was found in the catalog for 1889-90. A Post Graduate course was established leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It required two years of work but it was not necessary to complete it in that time. The following extract explains the steps in gaining that degree:

On passing a satisfactory examination in the first year's studies, a Bachelor of Science, of Philosophy, or of Arts will receive the corresponding Master's degree. After a satisfactory examination on the second year's work the degree of Ph. D. will be conferred.⁶⁸

In the 1900-01 catalog there was a statement, "There are now no courses offered leading to this degree." Concerning the Masters' degrees in the three regular departments of the college there were the following statements:

The degree of Master of Arts, which is granted after not less than one year of resident study, is open to those who have received from this college or any other institution with an equivalent course, the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

⁶⁷Annual Catalogue for the Thirty-Second Year of Moores Hill College, 1887-77, pp. 18 and 19. Seymour, Ind., F. S. Collins, 1888.

⁶⁸Annual Catalogue for the Thirty-Fourth Year of Moores Hill College, 1889-90, p. 27. Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Register Print, 1890.

The degree of Master of Science, which is granted after not less than one year of resident study, is open to those who have received from this college or any other institution with an equivalent course, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The degree of Master of Philosophy, which is granted after not less than one year of resident study is open to those who have received from this college or any other institution with an equivalent course, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.⁶⁹

The catalog for 1908-09 lists specific regulations for work in the Graduate department. One item of interest was that the study could "be done either in residence or in absentia,"⁷⁰ This plan was dropped in the fall of 1912, and thereafter the year's work (forty-five hours) was to be done in residence. It was also stated:

Any person who has received a Bachelor's degree in Moores Hill College, or in any other reputable school, may, upon the completion of an additional year of study, receive a second Bachelor's degree.⁷¹

In 1873 "Degrees Pro Honore" were for the first time conferred when D.D. and A.M. were granted to two outstanding men of the time.⁷² The practice continued at intervals as long as degrees of any kind were granted at Moores Hill College.

⁶⁹Annual Catalogue of the Forty-fifth Year of the Moores Hill College, 1900-01, p. 19. Versailles, Indiana, Republican Co.

⁷⁰College Bulletin, 1908-09, op. cit., p. 33.

⁷¹Moores Hill College Bulletin, May 1912, p. 40, Vol. 3, No. 3.

⁷²Board Minutes No. 1, op. cit., p. 49.

The school terms remained practically the same as those set for the opening year of the college, varying only as the days of the week and month necessitated, with vacations established the same way. In the year 1872-73, the number of terms was changed to three, consisting of thirteen weeks each.⁷³ This policy was continued throughout the existence of the college, the dates of the fall term opening and spring term closing gradually becoming later, approximately the middle of September and June respectively. In the middle of the third or Spring term a Summer term was begun continuing after the closing of the regular year's work. This system was started in 1909, the summer term beginning May 10 that year.⁷⁴ The three years before, the summer term had opened after the closing of the spring term, the calendar for 1906, when it was instituted, listing the opening day as June 18.⁷⁵ The calendar for 1912, in the College Bulletin shows a twelve-weeks term opening May 28, and a six-weeks term opening June 18. The same issue states the object of the summer term as a convenience for

⁷³Catalogue for 1872-73, op. cit., p. 20.

⁷⁴College Bulletin, May 1908, op. cit., p. 2.

⁷⁵College Bulletin, June 1905, op. cit., p. 3.

teachers as well as for "others who may find it convenient to attend a summer school."⁷⁶ This plan continued to be followed the remaining days of the institution.

For many years there were no specific requirements for admission to the college. The existence of preparatory departments took care of those students who did not have a complete high school education. The first mention of requirements for entering the Preparatory department appears in the catalog for 1873-74, stating that the candidates must "be thoroughly acquainted with the elementary branches."⁷⁷ In the catalog of 1890-91, the following stipulations are listed:

Graduates of Commissioned High Schools are admitted to the Freshman Year without examination.

Graduates from the Fifth Grade of common schools are admitted to the Preparatory Department without examination, on presentation of Certificate, or to the first year of the Normal School when of sufficient age and maturity.⁷⁸

Further requirements appear in the catalog for 1894-95:

All candidates for admission must furnish satisfactory evidence of good character. Those coming from another College or University, must present testimonials of good standing in the institution from which they come.⁷⁹

⁷⁶ College Bulletin, May 1912, op. cit., p. 3.

⁷⁷ The Eighteenth Catalogue, 1873-74, op. cit., p. 11.

⁷⁸ Annual Catalogue of Thirty-Fifth Year of Moores Hill College, 1890-91, p. 19. Madison, Indiana: The Courier Co., 1891.

⁷⁹ Annual Catalogue of the Thirty-Ninth Year of Moores Hill College, 1894-95, p. 11. Moores Hill, Indiana, Martin and Johnson, 1895.

For prospective students of the Preparatory Department the catalog for 1898-99 gave the following advice:

We do not usually urge those under fifteen years of age to begin this work. Graduates from the common schools will be admitted without examination if in the opinion of the Faculty they are prepared for the work.⁸⁰

Thorough preparation was advised. For those seeking admission from another college, the catalog for 1905-06 asked that they present certificates of honorable dismissal, signed by the head of the Institution.⁸¹ The requirements for admission to the Freshman Class were those recommended by the State Board of Education for graduation from a Commissioned High School. Graduates from other high schools, or academies, or seminaries also would receive Freshman standing if recognized by the faculty. Admission to the Academic department, as the Preparatory department was now called, remained the same.

The Bulletin for May 29, 1909 shows that this department was then known as the Academy and the following rules are stated:

To begin the work of the first year students should have completed the common English branches. They should bring certificates of graduation from the eighth grade or of promotion from the high school. Students who do not have such certificates will usually be admitted without examination to the class for which they seem to be prepared, but unsatisfactory work will subject the student to loss of rank.

⁸⁰Annual Catalogue of the Forty-Third Year of Moores Hill College, 1898-99, p. 22.

⁸¹Annual Catalogue of the Fiftieth Year of Moores Hill College, 1905-06, p. 12. Versailles, Indiana: Versailles Republican.

Candidates for advanced standing should present certificates showing the amount of work done, the time spent upon it, and the grade.⁸²

Entrance requirements remained as established with very little change throughout the existence of the college. They conformed to such requirements in other similar colleges, and in the later days were based on the same high standards as when first established.

There was very little fundamental change in the curriculum and texts during the first few years of the institution. In the year 1863-64 German, French, and Italian were offered.⁸³ Two years later the classical course showed a decided drift for some courses in sciences, displacing some of the classical language study.⁸⁴ The next year Hebrew was offered and electives were permitted.⁸⁵ In 1860-61 Drawing and painting were added,⁸⁶ Music having been provided from the beginning. Corresponding changes were made as education in

⁸²College Bulletin, 1908-09, op. cit., p. 35.

⁸³Seventh Catalogue, 1863-64, op. cit., p. 9.

⁸⁴Tenth Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Moores Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1865-66, pp. 16-19. Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern, 1866.

⁸⁵Eleventh Annual Catalogue of The Officers and Students of Moores Hill College, 1866-67., pp. 16-21. Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern, 1867.

⁸⁶Fifth Annual Catalogue of The Officers and Students of Moores Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1860-61., p. 15. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

general demanded. As new departments were created, necessary subject matter was offered. The last few catalogs show a very modern curriculum, in keeping with the prevailing standards.

The following extract from the catalog for 1886-87 gives some light on the books used by the students:

Students should not purchase text-books until after they are classified. Changes are made in texts as often as the subject demands, in order that students may have the advantage of the latest results of investigation, and the best method of presentation. Books may be purchased at the college book store as cheaply as elsewhere.

Every student should be provided with an ancient and modern atlas, and a dictionary of the English language. It is advisable, also, to bring such text-books as the student may have, treating of the subjects he expects to pursue. These are always valuable for reference.⁸⁷

In 1890-91 there was a notice that second hand books could be purchased at reasonable rates and that arrangements were being made whereby books might be rented for the term or year.⁸⁸

After the first two years, the practice of having two examination periods was instituted; one was given at the close of the winter term and the other at the close of the year.⁸⁹ For two years beginning in the year 1865-66 they tried the plan

⁸⁷ Annual Catalogue For the Thirty-First Year of Moores Hill College, 1886-87, pp. 28-29. Madison, Indiana, Courier Co., 1887.

⁸⁸ Catalogue of Thirty-Fifth Year, 1890-91, op. cit., p. 33.

⁸⁹ Third Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of The Moores Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1858-1859, p. 14. Cincinnati: Bradley and Webb, 1859.

of having four days of "annual examination."⁹⁰ The next year was started the policy of taking three days for the examination of students semi-annually as well as annually.⁹¹ In 1871-72 examinations were given at the close of each term;⁹² in the catalog for 1876-77 these were designated as oral examinations.⁹³ In 1885-86 there was a notice in the catalog as follows:

There are no oral examinations. Twice a term all the students are subjected to a rigid written examination, and graded accordingly.⁹⁴

Two years later it was stated that written examinations were given each term.⁹⁵ The Bulletin of June 1, 1905 made a statement that the daily grade counted one-half and the examination one-half.⁹⁶ Beginning with the year 1905-06 the daily grade counted three-fourths and the examination one-fourth.⁹⁷

⁹⁰Eleventh Catalogue, 1866-67., op. cit., p. 24.

⁹¹Twelfth Annual Catalogue of The Officers and Students of The Moores Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1867-68., p. 26. Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern, 1868.

⁹²Sixteenth Catalogue, 1871-72, op. cit., p.23.

⁹³Twenty-First Catalogue, 1876-77, op. cit., p. 28.

⁹⁴Annual Catalogue For Thirtieth Year of Moores Hill College, 1885-86, p. 22., Madison, Ind., Courier Co., 1886.

⁹⁵Catalogue for Thirty-Second Year, 1887-88., op. cit., p.19.

⁹⁶Bulletin, June 1905, op. cit., p. 11.

⁹⁷Catalogue of Fiftieth Year, 1905-06, op. cit., p. 10.

The system of grade marks varied some during the years. Extracts from some of the catalogs reveal the range.

1876-77

Perfect, 100; Good, 80; Fair, 60; Poor, 40; Very Poor, 20; Total Failure, 0. An average grade of 60 is necessary for advancement.⁹⁸

1882-83

Maximum, 100; Good, 80; Medium, 70; Poor, 50; Very Poor, 40; Total Failure, 0. An average grade of 70 is necessary for advancement.⁹⁹

1893-94

Below 70 per cent, poor; from 70 to 80 per cent, medium; from 80 to 90 per cent, good; from 90 to 100 per cent, excellent. Meritorious conduct, together with the student's class record, will be considered in determining his grade or rank in college.¹⁰⁰

1905-06

A grade not lower than 75 per cent is necessary for advancement. The daily grade of each student counts three-fourths of the term standing, and the examination one-fourth.¹⁰¹

The Bulletin for 1908 stated that besides written examinations in all departments at the close of each term, special tests were given at the option of the teachers at irregular intervals.¹⁰² The next year was instituted the policy

⁹⁸Twenty-First Catalogue, 1876-77, op. cit., p. 28.

⁹⁹Annual Catalogue For Thirtieth Year of Moores Hill College, 1882-83, p. 37. Cincinnati: Elm St. Printing Co.

¹⁰⁰Catalogue of Thirty-Eighth Year, 1893-94, op. cit., p. 41.

¹⁰¹Bulletin, June 1905, op. cit., p. 11.

¹⁰²Bulletin, May 1908, op. cit., p. 11.

of requiring a grade of 85 per cent for permission to carry more than four subjects.¹⁰³ In 1913-14 students making a grade of 70 per cent were conditioned, but could remove it by passing a special examination anytime within six weeks of the opening of the following term.¹⁰⁴

From time to time new courses and departments were added and alterations made. Some of these have been mentioned in the foregoing part of this chapter. The catalog for the year 1871-72 advertised a Normal Department for the fall and summer terms, following the course adopted by the State Board of Education. Students completing this were granted a State Board Certificate, good in the state, and for life.¹⁰⁵ The following year it was stated that this department paid especial attention to the theory and the practice of teaching. Each student was required to conduct recitations, subject to the criticism of others. Lectures were delivered on the best methods of teaching.¹⁰⁶ The growth and popularity of this department is evidenced by the report made to the members of the Board of Trustees at their June meeting in 1889. It is in part as follows:

¹⁰³Bulletin, May 1909, op. cit., p. 13.

¹⁰⁴Moore's Hill College Bulletin, May 1913, p. 23. Vol. 4, No. 3.

¹⁰⁵Sixteenth Catalogue, 1871-72, op. cit., p. 22.

¹⁰⁶Seventeenth Catalogue, 1872-73, op. cit., p. 17.

This department was established a few years ago to supply a demand of the times. The day is past when a person who has just a bare knowledge of common school branches is considered competent to teach school. Teaching is becoming a profession. The training of the immortal mind is rising above the level of horse training. To-day the teacher must know not only the subject matter to be taught but also and especially the child mind and the methods of presenting the knowledge so as to properly develop the mind. To aid the teacher in securing this special preparation for teaching is the purpose of this department. The enrollment this term has been 33 besides others in the other departments who took some studies in the Normal Course.¹⁰⁷

The Executive committee of the Board, meeting in May of 1890, adopted a resolution that a good Normal School be made a part of Moores Hill College.¹⁰⁸ At the June meeting of the Board upon the recommendation of the committee on Faculty such a school was established, with J. T. Perigo named Principal at a salary of \$600.00.¹⁰⁹ The catalog for the school year 1890-91 stated that the aim was that it "be to the Teacher what the Law School is to the lawyer, the Medical School to the physician, and the Theological School to the Minister."¹¹⁰ There were two choices: the full course of four years of three terms, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics, and the presentation of a Normal Diploma; and the elementary course giving a certificate of graduation. In 1893 the latter was eliminated. Beginning

¹⁰⁷Minute Book No. 1., op. cit., pp. 318 and 319.

¹⁰⁸Ibid., p. 331.

¹⁰⁹Ibid., p. 348.

¹¹⁰Catalogue of Thirty-Fifth Year, 1890-91, op. cit., p. 26.

classes were organized twice a year, at the beginning of the first and third or Spring terms. The latter class accommodated teachers already in the field.¹¹¹ A reorganization in 1905-06 resulted in the school year being made up of four terms as follows: fall, fourteen weeks; winter, thirteen weeks; spring, ten weeks; and summer, six weeks.¹¹² Two courses of study were offered, one in common branches and a professional course. In accordance with the State law effective August 1, 1908, concerning the classification of teachers, the Normal School became the Department of Education with courses in compliance with the statute.¹¹³ The catalog for 1911-12 gives the following explanation:

The Department of Education is regularly organized as a department of the College of Liberal Arts. Work is offered ----to give as much as thirty hours credit toward a degree, in addition to courses for professional training of teachers in Classes A and B.¹¹⁴

The Bulletin in May 1914 stated that professional courses extended over a period of twelve weeks and gave five hours credit. Such courses could be counted toward a college degree.¹¹⁵

¹¹¹Catalogue of Thirty-Eighth Year, 1893-94, op. cit., p. 33.

¹¹²Bulletin, June 1905, op. cit., p. 34.

¹¹³Bulletin, May, 1908, op. cit., pp. 33-37.

¹¹⁴Moore's Hill College Bulletin May 27, 1911, p. 40, Vol. 2,

In 1884 a Commercial course was added to the curriculum. The catalog advertised it as follows:

This Department is designed to prepare persons of both sexes for practical business transactions. The aim is not alone to fit students for clerks and book-keepers, but rather to educate them in such a manner as to enable them to perform life's duties, ----- . The course includes a thorough knowledge of the common school branches, Book-keeping, Commercial Law and Penmanship.¹¹⁶

This was the survival of the Business course of former years, an explanation of which appeared on a card sent to prospective students concerning the fall term's work for 1876. It is in part as follows:

A Business Course will be offered during the entire year. This course will consist of Telegraphy, and Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, together with its application in Banking, Agriculture, and the ordinary Mercantile operations.¹¹⁷

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the college met January 27, 1891 "to discuss the propriety of establishing, in connection with the college, a Commercial Department for the accommodation of those who have neither the time nor disposition to take a college course." In accordance with their decision such a department was advertised in the bulletin that spring.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁶Annual Catalogue for Twenty-Ninth Year of Moores Hill College, 1884-85, pp. 49 and 50. Madison, Indiana: Courier Co., 1885.

¹¹⁷Advertisement for Courses, 1876.

¹¹⁸Catalogue of Thirty-Fifth Year, 1890-91, op. cit., p. 28.

There was no mention of a Commercial course in the Bulletin for 1912, it apparently being dropped for lack of interest as there were only six students listed in the department the preceding year.¹¹⁹

In the fall of 1893 a Philosophical course was added, parallel ing the Scientific and Classical courses.¹²⁰ It differed from the latter in requiring one year less of Greek, enabling the student to take two years of German. It was recommended for students expecting to study Law or Medicine, or Post Graduate work. In 1905 it became the Literary Course.¹²¹ Another change in 1893 was the creation of the College of Liberal Arts, embracing the Classical, Scientific and Philosophical courses.¹²² In the catalog for the next year but not thereafter appeared a notice of non-resident work, as follows:

For the benefit of persons who are unable to take all of their work as resident students, provision is made whereby they may pursue certain studies, for a period not exceeding two terms in any one year, as non-resident students with the conditions that they matriculate at the beginning of the year and present themselves at the close of each term for examination.¹²³

¹¹⁹Bulletin, May 1911, op. cit., p. 75.

¹²⁰Catalogue of Thirty-Eighth Year, 1893-94., op. cit., p. 9.

¹²¹Catalogue of Fiftieth Year, 1905-06, op. cit., p. 12.

¹²²Catalogue of Thirty-Eighth Year, 1893-94, op. cit., p. 14.

¹²³Catalogue For Thirty-Ninth Year, 1894-95, op. cit., p. 12.

When plans to open a Department of Agriculture in the fall of 1912 were made public, the following information was given:

The work will be open not only to those who wish to specialize in this line but also to teachers and others who may wish it as an aid to their work.¹²⁴

The Bulletin for February 1914 said:

The courses at present are: a Two Years' Course, a Short Course during the winter term for farmers and short courses during the spring and winter terms especially prepared and for teachers.

A tract of land has been procured on which practical farm problems will be studied. -----, Modern buildings, including dwelling house, dairy farm, silo, poultry yards and houses are under construction. With the addition of a small orchard this will make a modern farm home.¹²⁵

Information concerning the work, published in the May Bulletin in 1913, is as follows:

Agriculture is open to students of the Academy and of the College of Liberal Arts as an elective subject. Academy students who take up the subject are required to complete at least three terms in order to receive credit. College students receive a four-hour credit for each course completed.¹²⁶

The Primary Department which was listed in the first catalog of the college¹²⁷ was advertised for the last time

¹²⁴Bulletin May 1912, op. cit., p. 54.

¹²⁵Moore's Hill College Bulletin, February 1914, p. 5.

¹²⁶Bulletin May 1913, op. cit., p. 56.

¹²⁷First Catalogue, 1856-57, op. cit., p. 18.

in 1874-75.¹²⁸ Evidence of its impending demise is seen in an extract from the minutes of the Board, at a meeting early in 1872. It is as follows:

Miss Mary Sparks application for the primary department being presented on motion she was allowed to open the department at her own expense. She paying for fuel and having rooms rent free. Her scholars subject to the general rules of the college.¹²⁹

Other departments have been dealt with elsewhere in this thesis. Art was offered as a department from 1868, the time when it was first offered. In a discussion of extra-curricular activities, the work of the Public Speaking Department was emphasized in its relation to debates, oratorical contests and ministerial organizations. Certain phases of the Physical Training and Music Departments likewise appeared in that section.

The latter played an important part in the entire life of Moores Hill College. In 1856 when the institution began instruction, music was a part of the curriculum, as instruction in instrumental music was offered. Two years later vocal music was also taught. The catalog for 1871-72 lists instruction in violin and guitar as well as Harmony

¹²⁸Nineteenth Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students of Moores Hill College, 1874-75, p. 16. Cincinnati: Western Methodist Book Concern, 1875.

¹²⁹Minute Book No. 1., op. cit., p. 25.

and Thorough Bass.¹³⁰ That year new quarters were provided for the department in accordance with a decision of the Executive Committee made at a meeting August 30, 1870. The minutes are in part as follows:

-----met-----to see about procuring suitable rooms for the Music Department. -----it was agreed to rent of J. C. Moore four rooms on the first floor of the frame building situated in the college campus for which the college was to pay the sum of fifty dollars per annum.¹³¹

The first person to receive the M.M. was Mrs. Clara V. Kummer(nee Jenkins) in 1871.¹³² In August, 1875, the Board made arrangements to have the music department moved into the college building.¹³³ The popularity of this department grew steadily. The catalog for 1891-92 stated that the regular course consisted of five grades.¹³⁴ Those who completed it received a Diploma and those who finished the third and fourth grades were given Certificates. Musical History was added to the studies offered. It also stated that pupils

¹³⁰Sixteenth Catalogue, 1871-72., op. cit., p. 22.

¹³¹Minute Book No. 1., op. cit., p. 3.

¹³²Ibid., p. 15.

¹³³Ibid., p. 93.

¹³⁴Annual Catalogue For The Thirty-Sixth Year of Moores Hill College, 1891-92., p. 29. Madison, Indiana: Courier Co.

could enter at any time. The minutes of the Executive Committee, meeting January 27, 1891, include the following paragraph:

The frame house in college campus having been vacated, it was decided to fit it up for the accommodation of the Music Department by the opening of the next term.¹³⁵

According to the president's report made at the meeting of the Board June 13, 1893, necessary repairs were made on the building.¹³⁶ The committee on Buildings and Grounds had previously recommended that an addition be built to accommodate the orchestral and chorus class.¹³⁷ A four-room addition was ready for the opening of the fall term in 1893.¹³⁸ In 1908, after the erection of the new building, Carnegie Hall, the Music Department was moved to the second floor of the old building, occupying two large rooms connected by folding doors.¹³⁹ From time to time new pianos were purchased

¹³⁵Minute Book No. 1., op. cit.

¹³⁶Minute Book No. 3, op. cit., p. 49

¹³⁷Ibid., p. 41.

¹³⁸Ibid., p. 59.

¹³⁹Ibid., p. 358.

as needed. From such improvements and additions it is easy to see that there was indeed, interest in this department.

An earnest attempt was made to keep the standard of instructors high and the course ranked with the best conservatories of the day. Recitals and concerts were given by the students, displaying a high type of instruction. Children from the surrounding territory were given their first lessons here and many teachers left the institution adequately equipped to do their work. Many chose to use courses in music as electives. Students in the Classical and Scientific courses could count three term-hours, and in the Literary, twelve, according to the catalog for 1912-13.¹⁴⁰ In 1915-16 this distinction was not made and anyone seeking a Bachelor's degree could use twelve.¹⁴¹ This was a department Moores Hill College could well recommend and be proud of.

The Preparatory Department likewise was included in the operating plan of the college throughout its existence. The Scientific Preparatory course extended over two years and the Classical, one; classes in both carried through the four terms¹⁴² until 1872-73 when the number of terms was changed to three. In this year began the policy of having two years of preparatory

¹⁴⁰Bulletin, May 1912., op. cit., pp. 43 and 44.

¹⁴¹Moores Hill College Bulletin, May 1915, p. 38, Vol. 6,
No. 5.

¹⁴²First Catalogue, op. cit., pp. 11-13.

work for the Classical course and one for the Scientific.¹⁴³
 A paragraph from the catalog for 1880-81 reveals the
 nature of the department. It is as follows:

The object of this department is to give thorough
 preparation for the College classes. It is believed
 that students can make a better preparation for the work
 of the College under its immediate supervision than in
 any other schools which have not this special object in
 view.¹⁴⁴

TWO years later no preparatory course in the Scientific
 department was listed and in 1885-86 there was no designa-
 tion made, but the Preparatory Course encompassed two years
 of three terms each.¹⁴⁵ In 1888-89 these were called Junior
 and Senior years.¹⁴⁶ In 1893-94 the system was changed
 again, to three years of three terms each, paralleling the
 three courses--Classical, Philosophical, and Scientific,
 designated as Junior, Middle, and Senior years.¹⁴⁷ In 1905-06
 the preparatory work was known as academic work, and the
 purpose is stated "to prepare students for the Freshman Class,"
 and to afford "general training for those who do not expect

¹⁴³Catalogue for 1872-73, op.cit., pp. 13-15.

¹⁴⁴Annual Catalogue for the Twenty-Eighth Year of Moores Hill College, 1880-81, p.38. Cincinnati: Elm St. Printing Co., 1881.

¹⁴⁵Catalogue for Thirtieth Year, 1885-86, op.cit., p.19

¹⁴⁶Annual Catalogue for the Thirty-Third Year of Moores Hill College, 1888-89, p. 16. Lawrenceburg, Indiana: Lawrenceburg Register, 1889.

¹⁴⁷Catalogue for Thirty-Eight Year, 1893-94, op.cit., pp. 11-13.

to complete a College course."¹⁴⁸ The College Bulletin for June 1, 1905 makes the following statement:

Thorough preparation in the common branches is so essential to successful work in more advanced study that a year's preparatory work is offered.¹⁴⁹

There was now a course of four years' work, paralleling the three courses, to be taken as judged necessary. These were known as Preparatory Year, Junior, Middle and Senior Years.¹⁵⁰ In 1908 this department was called the Academy and the Bulletin issued May 30 stated that its purposes were to prepare for college and for "professional study, business, or for teaching in the public schools."¹⁵¹ The course extended through four years. Diplomas were awarded those who completed sixteen units of work, a year's work of daily recitations in one subject being a unit. The four years' course was to meet the requirements that a teacher must have graduated from high school or have taken an equal number of weeks in a College or Normal School. There were also Pre-academic classes to meet the needs of students deficient in the common branches such as

¹⁴⁸Catalogue for Fiftieth Year, 1905-06., op. cit., p. 27.

¹⁴⁹Bulletin June 1905, op. cit., p. 30.

¹⁵⁰Ibid., p. 31.

¹⁵¹Bulletin For May 30, 1908, op. cit., p. 35.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the like. Thus the Academy continued its services to the end of the college.¹⁵²

It has been stated in another section of this thesis that there were various plans and suggestions made to forestall the closing of Moores Hill College. A new program decided upon is outlined in the catalog for 1916-17.¹⁵³ There was now to be a Junior College embracing two years of the regular college course, which would remain standard enabling students to finish their work in any other college or university. All the special departments were to remain unchanged. The three departments of Liberal Arts of previous years were not listed as such but a general course was outlined for the two years of collegiate work. It was also stated, "The Academy will maintain a stronger course than heretofore." Certain well-known colleges and universities had been consulted relative to this alteration, which had met with their approval.

Since at the beginning of this chapter, the course of study outlined for the first class of Moores Hill College was given, it is interesting to list here studies available in the year 1915-16, the last year that a four-year college

¹⁵² Moores Hill College Bulletin, May 1916, p. 51., Vol. 7, No. 3.

¹⁵³ Ibid., p. 15.

course was offered. It is as follows:

PARALLEL COURSES

CLASSICAL

SCIENTIFIC

LITERARY

Freshman Year

I English, Bible A or B(2)	I English, Bible A or B(2)	I English, Bible A or B(2)
II Greek A(4)	III German(d) or A(4)	II Latin, Greek, or
II Latin A(4)	III French A(4)	III German
IV English A(2)	IV English A(2)	III French A(4)
XIII Physical Culture(1)	VII Mathematics A(4)	IV English A(2)
Elective (4)	XIII Physical Culture(1)	XIII Physical Culture (1)
		Elective (4)

Sophomore Year

II Greek B or Latin B(4)	III French B(4)	III French B(4)
IV English B(4)	IV English B(4)	IV English B(4)
IV History A(2)	IV History (2)	IV History A(2)
VI Chemistry A and B(4)	VI Chemistry A and B(4)	VI Chemistry A and B(4)
XII Public Speaking(2)	XII Public Speaking	VII Public speaking(2)
XIII Physical Culture(1)	XIII Physical Culture	XIII Physical Culture (1)

Junior Year

VIII Philosophy A, B, and C or D, E, and F (4) Elective(10)	VI Biology B(4)	IV English C or D(2)
	VIII Philosophy A and B or D and E(4) Elective(6) Third Term(10)	IV History B or C(2)
		VIII Philosophy A and B or D and E(4) Elective(6) Third Term(10)

Senior Year

V Political and Social Science A, B and C(4) Elective(10)	VI Geology(4) Elective(10)	IV English C or D(2) History B or C(2) Political and Social Science A, B and C(4) Elective(6)154
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The Roman numerals referred to the departments as they were numbered in the description of them in the catalog, and the letters to their sub-divisions. The figures in parentheses designated the number of recitations a week in each term. With the exception of a few, the subjects carried through the three terms.

In viewing the administration, as it had to do with the course of study, one discovers that Moores Hill College endeavored to meet the demands of the times in all of its departments. In fact, one is amazed at the wide range of courses offered by an institution the size of Moores Hill. Again it should be stated that the men held responsible for the curriculum of the college were ever aware of the changing needs of the times.

CHAPTER V

INSTRUCTION

Closely connected with the administration of an institution, is the instructional phase of it. This chapter will deal with the teaching aspect of the school, which is the very essence of any institution of learning.

Faculty, Salaries and Tenure

Moore's Hill College, being coeducational from its very inception, had on its faculty both men and women. The records clearly indicate that great care was taken by the Board of Trustees in selecting the members of the teaching staff. A thorough knowledge of the subject to be taught was a requirement that was invariably demanded of the teachers. An abiding faith in God was a requirement that was more desired than any other. There is no trace of any faculty member, at any time, being questioned or dismissed on account of unorthodox views. On the contrary, reports from former students cause one to believe that many members of the teaching force were persons with very conservative opinions. However, their beliefs were

in keeping with their generation and their religious doctrine was unquestionably deeply rooted in the Holy Scriptures. Such was the continual effort of the faculty of Moores Hill College.

The catalogue of 1856-57 lists the first faculty of the college as follows:

Samuel R. Adams, professor of Ancient Languages and Modern Science.

Reverend George L. Curtis, professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Thomas Olcott, principal of the Preparatory Department.

Miss Matilda J. Smith, assistant professor in Preparatory Department.

William O. Pierce, assistant teacher in Preparatory Department.

Miss Jane Churchill, assistant teacher in Preparatory Department.

Miss Valeria Soper, assistant teacher in Preparatory Department.

Miss Martha J. Haughton, assistant teacher in Preparatory Department.

Miss Eugenia Morrison, teacher of Instrumental Music.¹

The early members of the teaching staff received a very small salary as compared with the salaries of faculty members in more recent years. Many times, beside their small salary, their wives and children would be given fees and tuition on courses that they were pursuing. For many years the music teachers were hired with the agreement that they receive eighty per cent of the tuition fees collected from their students.

¹First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 2.

There are cases on record where music teachers had to furnish their own pianos.

An example of the salaries of the early period is recorded in the board minutes of June 19, 1872, as follows:

The Committee on Faculty would recommend that Prof. John A. Maxwell be elected to the chair of Languages at a salary of \$800 per year.²

The minutes of August 8, 1872 also reveal another salary representative of the times, as follows:

On Motion Prof. J. P. D. John was elected to fill the Chair of Mathematics, and was also elected Vice-President of the Faculty at a salary of \$900 per year.³

The head of the Music Department in 1872 drew the following salary as recorded in the minutes of the Board of Trustees:

On Motion Mrs. O. P. Johns was placed in charge of the Music Department at a salary of Seven Hundred Dollars per year.⁴

The minutes of June 15, 1875 indicate the time of receiving salaries by the faculty, and is as follows:

The Treasurer was directed to settle with the Faculty at the middle of each term. The Saturday nearest the middle of the term being designated as pay day for one third the annual salary.⁵

²Minute Book No. 1., op. cit., p. 34.

³Ibid., p. 40.

⁴Ibid., p. 40.

⁵Ibid., p. 83.

Another interesting item pertaining to salaries of the early days appears in the Trustees' minutes of August 15, 1877, as follows:

J. P. D. John was instructed to correspond with E. B. Snyder, and offer him 80 per cent of the proceeds of the music class as a salary. His duties to be teaching of Vocal Music.⁶

Although all faculty salaries are listed in the minutes of the Board of Trustees, space will not permit an entire listing of them in this thesis. However, a few instances taken from various periods in the life of the institution show the gradual growth of teachers' salaries. Irrespective of the type of salaries paid, one finds all through the records of the college deficiencies in the payment of the amounts. There was always a drive on foot to raise money to settle with the faculty. At one commencement exercise money was taken up among the audience to take care of the deficit in teachers salaries. On various occasions the never failing strawberry festival was held to raise money for the same purpose.

Recorded in the minutes of June 16, 1880 are found the following items pertaining to faculty salaries:

⁶Ibid., p. 122.

That Prof. J. P. D. John be elected to the presidency of the College and teacher at a salary of \$1000.

That Prof. O. P. Jenkins be continued as Vice President of the College and Professor of Natural Sciences at a salary of \$800.

That Prof. J. H. T. Main be elected Professor of the same at a salary of \$400.

That Mrs. Hannah P. Adams be elected as a teacher in the College for the ensuing year at a salary of \$150.00.

That Mrs. O. P. John be elected teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music, and that she be allowed 80 per cent of the proceeds as compensation for her services.⁷

An increase in salaries is indicated by the following notations in the board minutes of June 11, 1889, which are as follows:

The salaries of the Professors were fixed as follows: Viz-

G. P. Jenkins	.....	\$ 1000.00
M. Vayhinger	.....	750.00
E. B. T. Spencer	.....	600.00
A. J. Bigney	.....	600.00

We your committee on Faculty recommend that the Music Teacher be allowed the entire tuition fees from Music pupils and that she hold at least one entertainment per term, the proceeds of which shall go to the College Treasurer as a special fund for the Music Department.⁸

In the annual report of June 16, 1908, the following salaries appear:

We recommend the re-election of the following members of the Faculty to the position they now hold, and the salary named:

Rev. J. H. Martin, A. M.	No salary.
Andrew J. Bigney, A. M.	\$ 800.
Benjamin W. Aldrich, A. M.	800.

⁷Ibid., p. 168.

⁸Ibid., pp. 322 and 323.

Charles E. Torbet, A. M. \$ 800.00
 Clarence B. Smith, B.S.A.M. 800.00
 Oscar R. Ficken, B. S. 600.00
 Ernest Brown, Physical Instructor, tuition and \$100.
 Ora B. Stevens, Substitute Teacher \$300.
 Lizzie Brooks, Bookkeeper, Five Dollars per week.
 Zenos E. Scott, Educational Department \$1200.
 Rev. W. S. Bovard, D. D. President and Teacher \$2500.⁹

On June 6, 1917 the following teachers were recommended for re-employment with the salaries showing a slight increase over former years. (This was probably the last time that the Board of Directors ever set salaries for the faculty.)

Prof. Reibold,	Salary	\$1000.	Nine Months.	
Mrs. Fleming,	"	700.	" "	
Prof. Austin,	"	750.	" "	
Miss Sanders,	"	700.	" "	10

The above data show that salaries were never large at Moores Hill College. As living conditions improved and general progress advanced, salaries of teachers still remained very modest. The only salvation of the teachers was that the cost of living in the town was not high. After an analysis of the salaries, one can truthfully say that the teachers of the institution gave more to the college than they received in return for their services. A teacher's reward, however, is not measured altogether in terms of money.

⁹Minute Book No. 3., op. cit., p. 376.

¹⁰Minute Book No. 6., op. cit., p. 87.

The teachers on the Moores Hill College faculty were probably as well prepared as the teachers on any other like sized school. In the early days of the college's existence many of the teachers were ministers and held the degree of Master of Arts. It was a common practice for teachers to be granted a leave of absence, to do research work in a university, and be offered a better position elsewhere. The degrees of the presidents of the college are listed elsewhere in this thesis, and indicate a high degree of scholarship. Many members of the teaching staff, at the time of their actual teaching work in the college, did not have the degrees that they later obtained. It is extremely difficult to trace the higher degrees of many of the faculty after they left Moores Hill.

It seemed not to be the policy of the college to have teachers with a brief tenure. The relationship between the Board of Trustees and the teachers was very wholesome because often instructors were granted a leave of absence, to return at a later date. As proof of the friendly relationship existing between the two bodies, the minutes of 1888 record the following item relative to the Board's estimate of the faculty:

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to the Faculty for faithful performance of regular duties, and also for their devotion to the interests of the College shown in the performance of their extra work.¹¹

Another evidence of the wholesome relationship is portrayed in the following resolution, which was occasioned by the resignation of Professor J. H. T. Main:

Whereas, Prof. J. H. T. Main, for several years Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in Moores Hill College, has presented his resignation in order to continue his special studies another year in Johns Hopkins University, Therefore, Resolved (1) That in accepting Professor Main's resignation, this school is losing one of its ablest and most efficient instructors, and the College one of its most faithful and devoted friends. (2) That while we realize the wisdom of his move from our midst, we reluctantly part with him..... (3) That the secretary be instructed to spread a copy of these resolutions upon the minutes, and that a copy be presented to Professor Main.¹²

Respectfully,
John H. Martin
P. M. Bigney
Committee.

Contained in the minutes of June 10, 1890 is the resolution for Reverend G. P. Jenkins D. D. The resolution follows:

Whereas Professor G. P. Jenkins D. D., after a faithful, earnest, and efficient service of three years as President of Moores Hill College, of choice purposes to retire from said school, and whereas we desire to give a most cheerful testimonial of our appreciation to Dr. Jenkins,

Therefore, resolve that we recognize in Dr. Jenkins the earnest educator, the urbane gentleman, the ever active Christian worker in each and all departments of church work.

¹¹Minute Book No. 1, op. cit., p. 304.

¹²ibid., p. 324.

Resolved that as the Dr. and his estimable wife are about to remove from us to find a home elsewhere, our best wishes accompany them in all the future of their lives that the coming of the evening of life with them be as happy and comfortable as the past has been of active usefulness.¹³

The minutes of the Board of Trustees, as well as those of the faculty are filled with resolutions of respect for the members of the faculty who were retiring or had died.

As a general rule teachers at Moores Hill College did not stay over a long period of years. Other institutions employed them at more salary or they entered into some other field of labor, generally the ministry. However, a few enjoyed a rather long tenure. Dr. Andrew J. Bigney, according to the faculty minutes, served on the faculty from 1888 until the removal of the college in 1919. He served as professor of Natural Science, and Vice President of the college on several occasions. There were times, however, during his tenure that he was absent from the school and in the university for higher training. His actual connection with the institution extended over into the relocated college at Evansville. He was a native of Moores Hill, and probably the best informed person, with respect to the community and college needs, ever to serve on the faculty.

¹³Ibid... p. 349.

Another teacher enjoying a long tenure was Professor Charles E. Torbet. The board minutes of July 20, 1901, record the employment of Charles E. Torbet of Ohio, as professor of English. He taught on the faculty until the college was re-located, and like Dr. Bigney became a member of the faculty at Evansville. The writer of this thesis had a conference with him at his home some months ago. Since his retirement he has moved to his native state of Ohio.

Dr. John H. Martin served the college many years as president and professor. His tenure was broken, as he was there on three different occasions. In his latter years he served the college as Emeritus Professor of Biblical Literature. He had more community interests than any other professor, as he was a land owner and banker. His interest in college affairs at Moores Hill extended from 1870 until his death.

Professor Benjamin W. Aldrich served the college, as professor of Latin and Greek, from June 13, 1894 until the closing of the school in 1919.

The minutes of June 12, 1895, in listing the additions to the faculty, mentions Mrs. E. Louise Williams. She served in the department of Music until the removal of the institution.

On August 27, 1901 Professor George H. Reiboldt was employed to teach in the Normal Department. He served the college in 1903 as field agent and returned in 1912 as a preacher and teacher, staying until its closing in 1919. After leaving Moores Hill he became a member of the faculty of Danville Normal.

It is interesting to note the June minutes of the Board of Trustees each year. The board members were kept in very close touch with the various departments of the college by lengthy reports made by the department heads. These reports explained the achievement and needs of the department. In the early records, the president made the reports but after 1888 the reports were made by the department heads. The closing paragraph always contained a very courteous greeting to the board.

In making a study of the type of persons who graduated or attended Moores Hill College, one is almost compelled to believe that the instruction received there was superb. Good teaching is evident because of the type of persons sent out in life. Teaching reward is measured in years to come by the well rounded lives of those who came under its influence. In that respect, mankind owes a great debt to the faithful Christian teachers of Moores Hill College.

A table showing the subjects taught and the
tenure of the teaching staff of Moores Hill College will be
found in the appendix of this thesis.

CHAPTER VI

STUDENTS AND STUDENT LIFE

The character of the student body at Moores Hill College, from the beginning, was very choice. The students did not represent homes of wealth and distinction but came from homes where practical and sane living was practiced. It was the intent of the founders of the institution to care for the educational needs of the children of southeastern Indiana. That region has never been noted for its great productivity or wealth, therefore one can account for the sturdy and conscientious type of students enrolled at Moores Hill.

Routine and Government

A careful analysis of the faculty minutes, with respect to disciplinary matters, would lead one to believe that the students at the college were enrolled for study, and not just for the sake of having a lark. There were no great attractions connected with the school. The town was always small and lacking in facilities that might draw the type of students who were looking for a thrill.

The writer is not trying to minimize the college or town but is endeavoring to show that the students who came to the school were imbued with a strong desire for learning. The setting of Moores Hill College was perfect for those having that intent.

Many students attended Moores Hill because their ancestors had studied there before them. There was a loyalty for the old school that seemed to be handed down from parents to children. Another reason for many students attending the institution was the reasonable living costs. The fees and tuitions, also, were within the reach of many students of that area.

The fact that the school was an institution catering to the preparation of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church would also account for the high type student body. However, the students were well diversified in their aims, as many were preparing for careers in other walks of life besides the ministry.

As has been stated previously, the college was one of the first coeducational institutions in the state. The classes were, on the average, well divided as to boys and girls. There are 487 graduates of the institution. The boys who graduated from the college number 237, while the girls number 250. Appearing elsewhere in this thesis (page 188) is a table indicating the number of boys and girls

in each graduating class. Those who merely attended the college, were probably in the same ratio as the graduates.

The ages of the students enrolled in the school seemed to be a greater variation than is found in the schools of to-day. Many students, in the early days, had no high school training before entering college. An equivalency examination was required, thus entering many who had been out of school and working at some trade or business. That very fact would tend to cause many students to be older. The ministerial aspect of the school also was responsible for many students being advanced in age, as students. Ministers, many times had had some training and probably held charges for some years before deciding to re-enter the college to complete their training. On the contrary, many of the students compared favorably with students of to-day, as to age. Long mustaches and hair brushed over the collar acted as a disguise for the youthful students who wore them. Likewise the fashions of the early years did not do the youthful girls justice.

As has previously been stated, the modest cost of attending school at Moores Hill College was one of the factors that caused many students to attend school there. The yearly catalogue of 1856-7 lists board at \$ 2 to \$ 2.50 per week.¹ There are intiminations that good food could

¹First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 18.

be secured at reasonable rates. The food was really good and in quantities. The community has always been noted for its excellent cooks and generous helpings. In the catalogue of 1864, the rate of board was listed at \$ 2 to \$ 3 per week. ²

The institution, for many years granted the boys the privilege of grouping themselves together into boarding clubs to do their own cooking. Very strict supervision, however, was exercised over the affair. The group was compelled to have students of high moral standing as its leaders. Likewise the girls were allowed the same privilege. The custom mentioned was not carried on for many years. The following paragraph taken from the catalogue of 1908-9, relative to board and room, was typical of the costs of living in the town.

Clubs for young men provide meals at \$ 1.60 to \$ 2.00. Board in private families (meals, room, fuel and light) \$ 2.50 to \$ 3.25. Rooms furnished, two students in a room (fuel and light extra) 50 cents for each student per week. Opportunities exist whereby students may board themselves. Students can consult college authorities before engaging boarding places. ³

Although Moores Hill, as a town, did not offer much opportunity for students to work and help pay their own expenses through school, a few nearby towns did have enough industry to employ a number of students.

² Seventh Annual Catalogue of Officers and Students
The Moores Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, 1863-64.,
 p. 13, Cincinnati: Wm. A. Webb, 1864.

³ Moores Hill College Bulletin, May 1908., P.12, Catalogue
 No. Vol. II. No. 6.

The factories and mills of Milan, which was just a mile and a half west of Moores Hill, were cooperative in furnishing employment. Likewise, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, located in the same county, hired many of the boys during the summer and vacation periods. The farmers of the community, also used a number of the boys in the field during harvest. Many of the students were from the farm originally and gave a good account of themselves in that work. The community, being located in a limestone region, constructed and surfaced the roads with limestone. A common type of work was hauling stone in a gravel bed and spreading it on the roads.

The above statements are a few examples of how the students of Moores Hill College earned their own livelihood while in school. Fortunately, Moores Hill College was in existence during the period of our history when boys and men knew how to work, and did not consider manual labor beneath them. This country has many successful professional and business men who labored in that community and denied themselves in order to secure an education.

The student life of Moores Hill College was very simple, and really in the early years of the school's existence seemed to be influenced by very strict rules. The following statement appearing in the catalogue of 1856-7 indicates that fact:

Students are advised that all jewelry be left at home, "otherwise the jewels of the Mind may be forgotten in the adornment of the body".⁴

Home visiting over week ends was also discouraged by the faculty. The faculty also suggested that the students commit their spending money to the professors, who in turn would settle the bills for them, and give them money as they thought the students might need it. These regulations, however, did not exist for many years. Time proved the regulations to be impractical and students handled their own affairs much as they do today.

College life at Moores Hill, in the main, was a very happy affair. The student government working in conjunction with the faculty strove at all times to make college life as attractive as possible. Students, at athletic meets and special convocations, expressed their enthusiasm and loyalty to the institution in song. The college song, as taken from the Melange of 1910, follows:

Honr'd in song and story,
Fairest of queens to thee,
Higher, far higher glory,
And nobler praise shall be;
Thine be the cheerful chorus,
Which raises thro' the sky,
Ringing while still before us,
The conquered foemen fly.
Hurrah!

⁴First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 19.

CHORUS

Then be the honor ever,
 Moores Hill College alone,
 She reigns supreme and never
 Shall leave her ancient throne.

Clearer as seasons vanish,
 Glitters her spotless fame,
 Years pass and never vanish
 The memory of her name;
 And as of old we've crowned her
 With wreaths of woven bay,
 Cast we once more around her
 The laurels won to-day.
 Hurrah! 5

Further evidence of the joyful spirit existing among the students of the college was manifested often by the college yells. The following yell from the 1910 Melange, is typical of the many yells existing through the years:

Kick-arick-a-raw-ree
 Ling-a-lung-a-loo!
 Lo-co-lo-co-mo-te
 Choo-choo-choo!
 Rock-chalk, jay-hawk
 Bobolink, wren!
 Moores Hill College,
 We're her men.

Alle-ke-zook! ko-ax! ko-ax!
 Terre-o-rex! O-rex! O-rex!
 Hulla-ba-loo! Hulla-ba-la!
 Moores Hill! Moores Hill!
 Rah! Rah! Rah! 6

About all one can say about the yell is that it rhymes.

⁵Senior Class, The Melange, 1910, p. 55. Vol. VIII

⁶Ibid., p. 9.

Athletic numerals mounted upon the heavy sweaters, awarded for participation in the seasons' contests. Stores in the town had cushion tops of purple with a white M.H.C. upon them in attractive letters. The stores of Milan, a mile and a half away, catered to the college students, by displaying notions pertaining to the institution bearing the colors.

The Melange of 1907 has listed, under the heading of Calendar a series of events, which are indicative of the general trend of activities as pertaining to the student life. In part, the Calendar is as follows:

October	3	Riley returns amid the applause of students.
October	4	Paul Edwards returns from conference???
October	6	Recital by advanced students.
October	7	Rev. Holt preaches his first sermon in
Moore's Hill.		
October	16	Freshies' seats wired. Suspect Sophomores.
October	22	Prof. and Mrs Wallace entertain Seniors.
October	31	Seniors carry banner to chapel.
December	13	Sam Armand and Garrison get "free shaves".
December	14	Haley Junior visits chapel. Riley entertains.
February	1	"Dot" gets his jaw broken!!
February	2	Ground-hog sees his shadow.
February	19	Freshies appear in red caps.
February	20	Freshies "flour" Sophs. Sophs "salt" Freshies.
March	5	Mrs. Williams, Music Instructor, smiles in
chapel.		
March	11	Normal students wire chapel seats.
May	22	Ake's wife cuts his hair.
June	1	"What is so rare as a day in June?" Said
Ora Stevens		taking her "man" for a walk.
June	9	Last Sunday night stroll. Just to be by her. ⁷

⁷Senior Class, Melange of 1907, p. appendix.

The foregoing data leads one to believe that the activities at Moores Hill College were not dull, and that the students enjoyed pranks and excitement intermingled with their routine study. One generation is prone to disregard the fact that others have had thrilling experiences before them.

The student life at Moores Hill was no better or no worse than that of any other institution. In fact, the evidence all indicates that the boys and girls acted and lived normally.

A paragraph on government, appearing in the catalogue of 1894-5, summarizes in a splendid manner the student life of the college as follows:

In a Christian college, the best government is self-government. In such an institution, founded upon Christian principles the relation of students and Faculty should be one of mutual respect and confidence. It is toward this ideal government and this spirit of mutual confidence and good will that the students and Faculty of Moores Hill College are seeking to attain; and while they have by no means reached perfection, it is believed that commendable progress has been made and that this ideal government and this spirit of mutual respect and good feeling do obtain in a remarkable degree. Our students, with few exceptions, enter college for personal improvement, and are, therefore, diligent in study, orderly in deportment, and mannerly in character, and we can safely put them on their honor and trust them to do the right. ⁸

⁸Annual Catalogue of the Thirty Eighth year of Moores Hill College, 1893-94, p. 38, Madison, Indiana: Courier and Co. 1894.

Discipline

The following rules, found in the records, were enforced for many years by the authorities of the college:

The Purpose of the College is to aid young people in the acquisition of knowledge and culture. The better to accomplish these ends, the Executive Board and Faculty have adopted the following rules, viz:

1. Students will avoid the following:
 - (1). The violation of the accepted rules of good society in their association with each other.
 - (2). The use of tobacco or profane language on the college campus.
 - (3). Attendance of parties or public diversions without the permission of the authorities.
 - (4). Taking up studies to which they have not been assigned, or discontinuing studies already taken without permission of the Faculty.
2. Absence from homes or boarding places after the ringing of the study bell at night.
3. Young ladies are required to be in their homes or boarding places after the usual time for the study bell each evening, except in cases of special permission, and to return home immediately at the close of all meetings or entertainments.
4. Students will not receive company on evenings devoted to study, and on no evenings later than ten o' clock.
5. Students are held responsible for any damage done by them to the college property.
6. Students, whose parents or guardians are non-residents of Moores Hill, will apply to the President for permission to leave town.
7. It is understood that all persons who receive students into their homes for board or rooms will promptly report any violation of the above rules that may come to their knowledge to the Faculty.

STUDENTS WHO VIOLATE THE ABOVE REGULATIONS will be

reprimanded in the spirit of kindness, but such as persist in wrong doing will be asked to withdraw, or their parents or guardians will be asked to take them home. ⁹

The early minutes of the faculty meetings did not record many serious infractions of the rules by the students. It is improbable that there were no such offenses but it is very likely that the students of that day conducted themselves in a fairly exemplary manner. In the early years of the existence of the institution the common provocation of the faculty was irregular attendance at chapel. It is evident by a study of the records that the faculty members thought more of the chapel period than many of the students, especially some of the boys. Smoking and chewing tobacco was an occasional concern with the faculty. There are rare incidents where boys were found guilty of drinking and disturbing the peace. Liquor was never sold in the town of Moores Hill but nearby towns had saloons and the liquor seemed to be accessible to a few of the boys. AT one time a horse was taken to the third story of Moore Hall and great difficulty was experienced in getting the animal down to the ground. The college bell was frequently overturned, therefore causing the janitor to climb to the belfry. Sunday baseball playing was quite a concern to the faculty also.

⁹Moores Hill College Rules, Printed by Faculty

The college was noted for years for its splendid base ball teams. Some of the best players would play with some independent team on Sunday afternoon, under assumed name. Strange names appearing in the lineup of nearby base ball teams were almost sure to be some good players from Moores Hill College.

The following items taken from the minutes of the faculty meetings reveal the nature of the offenses and the attitude of the faculty group relative to same:

Monday, Sept. 27, 1886.

The association of the sexes in diversions such as picnics, parties, serenades and nutting parties without special permission is forbidden.

Students are not permitted to go to the depot without special permission.

Non resident young ladies and gentlemen are not permitted to board in the same family except by special arrangement with the President.

The case of J. S. Roberts, irregular in attendance in Chemistry was referred to the President. 10

December 12, 1886.

Faculty met in special session to consider the case of Mr. -----, Mr. -----, Mr. -----, Miss-----, and Miss ----- who violated College rules in going skating at an improper hour of the night.

Motion that Mr. ----- Have the option of discontinuing under censure his connections with the College or signing the following "acknowledgement and promise".

I hereby acknowledge having been guilty of repeated and inexcusable violations of College regulations, and promise that, on conviction of any violation of College rules after this date, I will consider myself suspended or expelled at the option of the Faculty.

(Signed Mr. -----)

Moores Hill College

December 13, 1886.

By motion it was determined that the young ladies

be named in chapel, their connection with the skating party of Thursday night be disclosed, the disapproval of the Faculty be strongly expressed and the statement made that the offense is passed over thus lightly in view of the fact that no prior charge exists against them.

After Mr. ----- had been interviewed further, by President Adkinson, regarding his connection with the affair it was agreed that his punishment be similar to that of the young ladies.

October 8, 1888.

Faculty met at call of the president and was opened with prayer. Dr. Jenkins reported that the impression had gone abroad that the Dramatic Club was a regularly organized theatrical troupe under the auspices of the College. On account of the false report it was decided to dissolve it. Profs. Spencer, Vayhinger and Bigney were ordered to write the articles of dissolution to be presented to the club.¹¹ Adjournment,

G. P. Jenkins, Pres.

A. J. Bigney, Secy.

October 12, 1888

Mr. ----- appeared before the Faculty to answer for violation of College rules. He was demerited 15 per cent for entering the chapel after bell had ceased ringing and for slamming the door in the face of the President.

It was decided to take off 1 per cent for each unexcused absence from church, recitation and chapel.¹²

October 18, 1888

It was decided to make Mr. ---- appear before the Faculty to answer for misconduct. His appearance was to be Saturday morning.¹³

G. P. Jenkins, Pres.

A. J. Bigney, Secy.

October 31, 1888.

Miss ----- and Mr. ---- were ordered to be privately reprimanded by Prof. Spencer for plagiarism.¹⁴

G. P. Jenkins, Pres.

A. J. Bigney, Secy.

¹¹Ibid., p. 7.

¹²Ibid., p. 29.

¹³Ibid., p. 29.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 30.

April 28, 1899.

Discussion of recent hazing affair in which Messrs. -----, -----, and ----- were implicated.

Decided that any case of hazing hereafter shall be regarded as out of harmony with the spirit of the college and Faculty, and punishable by suspension or expulsion as the Faculty may decide.

President instructed to ask Dr. ----- to take his son, -----, from school. Father of Mr. ----- to be notified of his son's conduct.

President reported that he had given Mr. ----- until Friday to leave town.

Agreed that Mr. ----- be allowed to stay, if his society is willing to stand by him.

Agreed that for five unexcused absences a student shall be liable to suspension.

Agreed that the Faculty cannot re-enstate Mr. -----, one of the hazing participants at present; that he may re-enter next year if he conducts himself properly in the meantime.

Moved and carried that Messrs. ----- and ----- be required to remove offensive lettering on back fence. Dr. Hyde sent to summon the two gentlemen mentioned before the Faculty.¹⁵ They appeared and were reproved for ungentlemanly conduct.

The following is a letter, signed by seven students acknowledging participation in another hazing episode and written on college stationery:

Moores Hill, Ind., April 23, 1902

We the undersigned students in Moores Hill College acknowledge the truthfulness of the following statement:- On the night of April 21, 1902 at about the hour of nine oclock we (the undersigned) forcibly seized Mr. ----- when he was away from his room, led him to a certain place in a field ----- of the town and there subjected him to a course of treatment known as hazing. We also acknowledge that when we had completed the work we forced him to take an oath that he would not reveal the act or acts to any living person. After the oath was administered we also acknowledge that we left him untied but blindfolded and we as a body of students hastened away.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 76.

We further acknowledge that in our conversation with Mr. ----- we threatened to secure his roommate Mr. ----- and give him a more severe hazing than we had given Mr. -----.

After consideration of this act and more mature thought on the subject of hazing we desire to express to Mr. ----- and Mr. ----- our regrets for the act and the threat to assure them both that in this whole matter were we actuated by no malice and indulged in the offense with the desire simply of meting out punishment for what we thought an indiscretion. We acknowledge the wrong, regret the insult we have placed on the student body, and promise that so long as we are connected with Moores Hill College as students we will never be guilty of any act that can be construed in any way as an insult to the college or any member of the college.

We further agree that if we are allowed to remain as students in this college we shall drop the subject, (this incident in question) and refrain from any public mention of the matter and do nothing that will in any way irritate or offend these men who have been the subject of this attack and threat.

It is further understood that the faculty does not take these signatures as a final settlement of the case but reserves the right of making any reference thought necessary in chapel and further asserts that any violation of the letter or the spirit of this paper will result in instant expulsion. Any complaint lodged with the faculty from either of these gentlemen will be considered as cause for reopening of the case with the thought of complete separation from the college of those against whom complaint is lodged.¹⁶

Signed.

November 1, 1907.

We the undersigned, students in Moores Hill College, do hereby acknowledge that on the night of October 31st, we had a part in forcibly seizing Mr. ----- and Mr. ----- (one or both of them) and subjecting them to a course of treatment commonly known as hazing. We further state that,

¹⁶Duplicate of original letter, written by the President.

although our treatment of these men was not actuated by any malicious intent on our part, we regret that we have caused them physical and mental discomfort. Moreover, as conditions of our complete re-instatement into the favor of the faculty and college authorities, we agree : (1) that, within twenty-four(24) hours, either individually or through a spokesman from our number and in the presence of all concerned we will make suitable apology to Mr. ----- and Mr. -----; (2) that we will refrain in the future from any public remarks in regard to this affair that might irritate or offend these men; (3) that it is our purpose hereby declared to refrain while students of Moores Hill College from any conduct that might reasonably be construed as hazing.¹⁷

Signed. -----

The preceding document is another illustration of the method of discipline employed by the faculty.

In the faculty minutes of May 5, 1911 Dr. King was authorized to write a letter to President McConnell of DePauw University expressing the appreciation of the Moores Hill faculty in dismissing the DePauw base ball coach for participating in a Sunday game.

Relative to a charge against two students who were suspected of playing cards, the following faculty ruling is recorded:

¹⁷Duplicate of original letter, written by the President.

The first matter taken was the case of Mr. ----- and Mr. ----- who were charged with playing cards in violation of the college rules. The gentlemen were permitted to appear in person to present their side of the case. After due consideration a motion was made that these gentlemen be asked to present to the Faculty a written statement signed by themselves in which they make apology to the Faculty for infraction of the rules and in which they promise never to participate in a game of cards while students in Moores Hill College.¹⁸

A very exciting incident occurred on the night of January 11, 1913, in which a number of students broke into the college building and danced on the polished floor of the Edith Watson Hall. The writer of this thesis can remember the much talked of incident. The faculty minutes relative to the affair are as follows:

In the case of the dancing party no particular evidence was given except that anonymous letters were received by two young ladies and that these letters contained threats and insulting language and that the letters pertained directly to the dancing party. It was stated further that these letters are in the hands of the Post Master and that he knows the person who mailed the letters. It was decided to press the investigation of the above facts.

January 17, 1913.

An investigation into the dancing party that took place in Edith Watson Recital Hall was undertaken in order to ascertain the guilty parties. Testimonies were required of all students who had attended the party at the ----- home on the same night. The following persons were called to give testimony: Misses -----, -----, -----, -----, -----, -----, and Messrs. -----, -----, -----, -----, -----, -----, Confessions on the part of some of these established the fact that four couples had danced in Edith

¹⁸Faculty Minute Book, No. 2, p. 110.

Watson Recital Hall, namely: -----, -----, -----,
-----, -----, -----, -----, and -----,
(candidate for second Bachelors Degree).

After some discussion of the case of Mr. -----,
and his connection with the dancing party a motion
was made that his name be dropped permanently from the
student roll of Moores Hill College. Carried.

After weighing for some length the evidence against
the other participants in the dancing party the Faculty was
unable to decide upon penalties that should be fixed in
these cases. Before adjournment Prof. Torbet revealed the
name of the writer of the anonymous letters and also briefly
stated the circumstances of his confession.

After further discussion a motion was made that Mr.
-----, Mr. -----, and Miss----- be publicly reprimanded
for persistent disregard of rules. Motion carried. In
Mr. -----'s case a motion was made that he be suspended for
the rest of this term. The charge in this case was insub-
ordination and disregard of rules.¹⁹

January 8, 1913.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the cases
of violating of the rules.

Mr. ----- against whom the charge of having smoked
cigarettes was presented in the previous meeting was per-
mitted to appear in person and state his side of the affair.
The gist of the statements made by him was a denial of having
smoked any cigarettes since his enrollment in the school.
However, the circumstances of the case as reported to the
Faculty clearly substantiated the charge. After some de-
liberation a motion was made that a committee of three be
appointed to make further investigation of the case.²⁰

January 20, 1913

After serious deliberation a motion was made that
Mr. -----, found guilty of smoking cigarettes, be required
to make a public apology for his offense and to resign
every office held by him.²¹

R. O. Ficken, Secy.

The foregoing items taken from the monthly minutes of
the faculty meetings represent in part, the type of offenses

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 113.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 111.

²¹ Ibid., p. 115

indulged in by the student body and the treatment of the cases by the faculty. In the case of smoking one wonders what penalty would have been imposed upon the young man had he committed a real crime.

During the early stage of the college, misdemeanors by the students seem to have been rarely committed and when they did occur were not grave. Likewise during the latter years of the college's existence the disciplining of the students did not seem to have been a problem. However, there was a period during the last of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century when Moores Hill College, like other institutions of that time, had its share of vandalism and disregard for rules among the students. On the other hand, the institution at that time had large numbers of students who had a high regard for the regulations of the school. The minutes of the faculty do not record the merits of the many boys and girls whose deportment was very splendid. An interesting statement appears in the annual report made by President Charles L. Lewis to the Board of Trustees June 16, 1903:

We have never had a year with so many desirable students. There has been the best of order, the most earnest, kindly, and courteous, thoughtful spirit among our students that I have ever known.²²

²²Minute Book No. 3., op. cit., p. 209.

The incidents recorded represented a very small minority when compared to the hundreds of students who attended the institution. The actions of the faculty group in penalizing the offenders of the college rules seem somewhat rigid, in comparison with modern theories of discipline, but were thoroughly in keeping with the theory at that time. The means that they employed would seem to justify the end because Moores Hill College sent scores of men and women out into the world to hold positions of prominence and responsibility. Many a successful minister, teacher, lawyer and business man were, no doubt, involved in some of the escapades of the student body when in college.

The essence of the institution's theory of discipline is expressed in the following statements that were found in the minutes of the faculty:

They are such rules as experience has taught are necessary for the welfare of the student community. No student should find them irksome, and all will find their observance profitable. Let it be remembered that discipline of mind and heart--the formation of correct habits of thinking and living--is the chief end of education.²³

The advancement of education and the general progress of time have not outgrown the simple and wholesome conception of discipline held sacred by the authorities of Moores Hill College.

²³ Faculty Minute Book No. 2.. op. cit., p. 25.

Extracurricular Activities

Moores Hill College did not seek to develop the mind alone, but believed that education consisted of more than mere intellectual training. The institution sought to bring to the highest possible development the three-fold nature of man---spirit, mind, and body. Believing that spiritual interests were always permanent, the college carefully surrounded her students with Christian influences. Every one of the faculty and about ninety per cent of the students were professed Christians.

While the college was under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church it was not sectarian, and nowhere in the classroom or chapel was there any distinction made in the direction of creed. On the contrary, any person of good moral character, irrespective of church affiliations, was invited to attend the school and enjoy all of its privileges.

To further those ends, the institution had several organizations that contributed directly to the well-rounded life of the boys and girls enrolled.

Two of the most important of those organizations were the Christian Associations. The Young Men's Christian Association was first organized in Moores Hill College about

the year 1882, by Luther D. Wishard, of international fame. At first, joint meetings were held with the young women according to the prevailing custom at that time. In the spring of 1886, at a convention in Greencastle, attended by Dr. Bigney, it was decided to organize separate associations. The distinction was not effected until the fall of 1894 in the college at Moores Hill. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were important factors of the college life. At one time they were considered the strongest in the state. At the coming of new students, when they were especially welcomed and helped, the associations sought to throw about them the best influence. Splendid advantages were afforded in the five years' course of Bible study. Three mission study classes were maintained. The classes were supported by both Associations. Not only were the organizations agencies for the promotion of Christian relationships and right living but they actually sponsored a rare course of study in: The Life of Christ, Acts and Epistles, Old Testament Characters and Teaching of Christ and His Apostles. The missionary aspect was strongly advanced by the organizations. Records indicate that Dr. Bigney headed a study of "Daybreak in the Dark Continent," in which a thorough

analysis of the African situation, as related to Christianity, was discussed. Weekly religious meetings were held by each Association, which attracted a large number of students. Delegates were sent to each state convention and to the summer conferences at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Not only did the Associations contribute largely to the religious tone of the school, but they added largely to the social life. Pleasant receptions and socials were given each term by the Associations. Records show that often the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. held joint meetings. The men's gymnasium was many times during the year the scene of social events and carnivals staged by the two associations.

The officers of the Associations consisted of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The office of Secretary was a most burdensome task. The duties of the secretary are listed in the minutes of the Associations as follows:

- To keep the addresses of the members.
- To keep a list of the cabinet members.
- To keep a list of the committee members.
- To keep a list of membership and home addresses.
- To keep on file the monthly written reports of each committee.
- To keep minutes of all cabinet meetings and business of the Association.

To keep attendance, topics and leaders of each weekly meeting.

To keep, in file case, the constitution, letters and leaflets and correspondence of the national association.²⁴

A study of the minutes of the two associations indicates that the following order of business was carried out in their meetings:

Minutes of previous meeting.
Roll Call.
Membership committee.
Finance committee.
Bible study committee.
Religious meeting committee.
Social committee.
Missionary committee.
Association's News committee.²⁵

The Y.W.C.A. minutes of the April 1st meeting in 1903 will serve as representative of the meetings of the two Christian Associations. The minutes are as follows:

Moore's Hill College
Y.W.C.A.

April 1, 1903

The regular monthly business meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was called to order by the president. After the calling of the roll, the committees reported as follows:

Reception committee reported two committee meetings and a gypsy carnival held in the chapel.

Committee on religious meetings reported three weekly meetings and an average attendance of twenty one.

Bible study committee reported four meetings of studies in Acts and Epistles with total average attendance of four.

Two meetings of studies in Old Testament Characters with an average attendance of two.

²⁴Y.W.C.A. Minute Book, No. 11., p. 11.

²⁵Ibid., p. 23.

The finance committee reported for winter term.

State dues	\$ 4.00
Church rent	1.25
Socials	4.70
Cards	.14
Total	\$10.10

Collected	
Dues	\$ 5.00
Missions	4.55
Assessments for socials	4.70
Total	\$14.25
Balance on hands	4.13

Missionary committee reported one committee meeting, two meetings of mission study with class average attendance of three.

Geneva committee reported one committee meeting and money all raised.

Miscellaneous,

Moved and carried that we send an exhibit to Geneva.

Moved and carried that an assessment of four cents be made for the social. Motion to adjournment.²⁶

Edith Wood, Pres.

Frances Wines, Secy.

There were four well sustained literary societies, two for women--Sigournean and Castalian, and two for men--Philoneikean and Photozetean. They maintained a high standard of literary excellence, while giving due prominence to parliamentary drill and to the social side.

The motto of the Sigournean Society was, "Carpe Laureas Super Montem Scientiae." This group, organized in 1859, took its name from the foremost American poetess of her time, Lida Sigourney. Their colors were blue and gold and their flower, the yellow rose. The members had high ideals of Christian

²⁶Y.W.C.A. Minute Book No. 9., pp. 12 and 13.

living and each one pledged herself to "employ the days of preparation so well in her literary, religious and social activities that when she goes out from among us she will be a credit to the school, and well fitted to fulfil her mission in life."

The Castalian Society had as a motto, "Vincit Quae Patitur" (She Conquers Who Endures). This society, organized early in 1905 to accommodate the increasing enrollment, assumed the name of the famous fountain at Delphi, which stood as a symbol of wisdom and purity. Their colors were scarlet and white with the red carnation their flower. Characteristic of this group is an account of an illustrated debate on woman suffrage given at one of their meetings in 1913.

The Philoneikean Society was established in 1856, originating in a need felt by its founders for mutual support and uplift. It had its origin in the Philomathean Debating Club, which was organized about fifteen months previous. The members had high ideals of friendship and made an effort to live up to their watch-word "Excelsior." Their colors were black and old gold.

Members of the Photozeteian Society believed they had a mission in life; that the high plane of service they sought could

be attained by men "who recognize alone their strength and their weaknesses, who have courage to face temptation and doubt, who are ever 'light seekers' and who can 'find a way or make one.'" Their colors were red and black and their song, "Blest Be The Tie That Binds." The history of this society reveals that in the spring of 1869 it was organized by a group of ministerial students. This restriction was released in 1886 and the field broadened to embrace literary training also. Previous to this timemembers could belong to the Philoneikean Society, which now became a rival organization.

Besides the usual four officers of any organization the groups each had a Critic, Chaplain, and Sergeant-at-arms. The Photozeteans had a Prosecutor and a Parliamentarian also, and the Sigourneans a Janitor.

The following explanation of the Oratorical Association is taken from the 1913 year book:

This association, organized in the spring of 1906, has come to be one of the first features of Moores Hill College. Its purpose is "To promote and foster interest in the oratory and ability in public speaking." The members of the four Literary Societies constitute the membership of this association; but its business is conducted by an executive committee composed of two members from each society and two from the Faculty.

An annual or oratorical contest is held each year on the first Thursday in December. Each literary society has two representatives on the contest, at which first and second prizes are awarded for the orations of highest rank. A high

standard of excellence is maintained by these contests. The judges are people unacquainted with the school or the contestants. Each year greater interest is manifested in the contest, and the rivalry between the societies keeps the work up to a high grade.²⁷

The Press Club was started in the fall of 1910 with the incentive the need of student interest and aid in the publication of the student paper. The membership was restricted to twenty members who were actively interested in journalistic work. The chief function was the publication of the college paper "College Life." Committees also reported local news to various local newspapers and college news to city papers. The main social event was the annual spring banquet to which same successful newspaper man was invited.

In 1908 a group of musical students organized the Moores Hill College Band. It was a stock company and managed its affairs in a business-like way which spelled success. The average number of members throughout the years of its existence was around twenty. Often at the opening of the fall term prospects looked dark, but with a leader chosen from among the members from the previous year and perseverance of new members a commendable playing group evolved. They were kept busy playing for college and town affairs and often kept out-of-town

²⁷ Junior Class, Melange, 1913, p. 101.

engagements. A political campaign year was sure to bring many engagements and the band was kept busy. Their uniforms were purple and white, the college colors, and consisted of coat and cap.

A representative band of the college was the organization of 1913, in which the instrumentation was as follows:

Solo Cornet . . . . .	.Floyd Holtegel
Solo Cornet . . . . .	.Clarence G. Smith
Oboe . . . . .	.Glenn Tindall
B-flat Clarinet . . . . .	.Ephraim Lazenby
First Cornet . . . . .	.Augustus Smith
Second Cornet . . . . .	.Harry R. Glick
Third Cornet . . . . .	.Earl Dome
Solo Alto . . . . .	.Merrell H. Robertson
Second Alto . . . . .	.Charles Grimsley
First Tenor Trombone . . . . .	.Clarence W. Smith
Second Trombone . . . . .	.Ralph Grimsley
Baritone . . . . .	.Lawrence Hester
B-flat Bass . . . . .	.Earl Mitchell
E-flat Tuba . . . . .	.Luther Scripture
Snare Drum . . . . .	.John Deming
Bass Drum and Traps . . . . .	.Fred W. Schwartz ²⁸
Leader--Solo Cornet . . . . .	.Lloyd B. Clinton

The organizations mentioned continued their activity until the removal of the college. There were others that sprang up but failed to endure. The Agassiz Association was organized in 1887 but was suspended in 1891. A club of Greek students, Hellenikoi, existed from 1888 until 1891. There is also mention of a Tennis Club in the 1894 Melange. In 1905 a Ministerial Association was started by Dr. Martin. Its purpose was to train

²⁸Ibid., p. 102.

men aspiring to the ministry in pulpit manners, development and delivery of sermons, and general conduct and procedure. There were at different times quartettes and readers who gave concerts at the college and out of town. At one time the Homiletics class organized under the name of the Wesley Band. Groups of its members assisted pastors in revival services or at any time over the week-end. Other department clubs existed such as the Music Club, Glee Club which made annual tours, and the Debating Team, organized in 1907. Whenever there were enough students playing the proper instruments, the college boasted of an orchestra. There were groups of male students banded together under such names as "The Smart Set," "The Big Stick Club," and "The Dirty Dozen." The Sanders Club was for both men and women. Others too numerous to mention had their day, filling some particular need.

There were a number of publications of various kinds attempted by the students, but not until 1909 was there one that endured the hardships encountered by such enterprises. A paper, called the "Collegian," published monthly by the junior and senior classes, appeared in the year 1899-90. It was printed only a few years, becoming extinct in 1893. In the fall of 1909, at the suggestion of the faculty, a paper called

"College Life" made its appearance. During the earlier history, the staff was under the general supervision of the faculty and a committee appointed from the literary societies. This function was delegated to the Press Club when it was organized and placed upon a working basis. The paper was issued every Saturday by a staff of six, editor, associate editor, literary and alumni editors, and two business managers. It was an aim to keep the subscription list large enough to keep the advertising space at a minimum. General news of interest about the town made the paper popular with the citizens as well as the students. Many prominent newspaper men received their "baptism of fire" working in some capacity on this college paper.

The annual year-book of the student body was called the "Melange." It was published some years by the junior class, some years by the seniors. The name chosen is of foreign origin and appropriately means a confused mixture, a medley, a jumble. It was first issued in 1894. The publishing board consisted of editor-in-chief, associate editors, treasurer, circulating, business, advertising, and subscription managers, artist, photographer, and editors for the sections of jokes, the calendar, and various departments existing at the time of publication.

The books varied from year to year but were all well planned and made up. The bindings were substantial and attractive. That of the book published by the junior class in 1913 was of brown suede leather embossed with the college seal. Each section was adequately dealt with and well illustrated. There was a minimum of advertising in each issue. In all, these books are worthy of the name of Moores Hill College.

Daily chapel attendance was compulsory and the doors to all other rooms were locked during the hour's session. In addition to the usual program of a religious nature, there were often talks by prominent men, and programs in charge of the various organizations. For further entertainment of the student body there was always a term concert in December; plays were given by the literary societies and the elocution classes; and each senior class presented a play in the spring. During the year a usual five-number lecture course was provided and religious revivals were held at intervals. Exhibits of various kinds were on display from time to time for the enlightenment and entertainment of the students. Some were illustrations of the work of different departments and some were brought in from the outside or of a commercial nature. From the Board minutes of April 7, 1873, it is noted that the teachers of the public school held an exhibit in the college chapel.

The first commencement exercises were held in June, 1858 and the same month each year during the existence of the college. The general program of the last week of school began with examinations and ended with the conferring of degrees. On the intervening days there was a class play, a picnic, alumni reunion, and the like, with Baccalaureate services on Sunday. There follows a typical program, that for the commencement exercises held June 18, 1891, at 9:30A.M.

Music	Orchestra
Invocation	
Music Duet The Lord is My Light	Buck
Laura Ervan, Prof. Perigo	
Oration Night Reveals the Stars	Rose Robertson
Oration Survival of the Fittest	Clarence Lamberson
Music Solo Consider the Lillies	Topliff
Oration What God Has Wrought Through Deism	
	Lettie Carter
Oration Development of Thought	Victor Ross
Music	Orchestra
Oration On Mars Hill	Jennie Bain
Music	Orchestra
Conferring Degrees	
Music	Orchestra ²⁹
Benediction	

From this discussion of activities outside regular class room work it may be seen that the students of Moores Hill College were not burdened with leisure time. The founding of the first men's society was almost coincident with the founding of the school, and other groups found their way into the life of the campus. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

²⁹Copy of Commencement Program, June 18, 1891.

Athletics

The participation in some form of athletics by the students of Moores Hill College is as old as the institution. In the early years unorganized exhibitions of physical skill were entered into by the students. Races, broad jumping, and high jumping were the usual attractions when any attempt was made to stage an athletic event.

Later, baseball became the ideal game for the college boys. For years baseball was played without the protection of gloves, mask and chest protector. Many interesting stories are told of the skill and strength displayed by those early athletes as they played in the hot sun without the modern equipment for protection.

The faculty of that day did not encourage the participation in athletics by the students. They frowned upon the idea and many times showed their disgust to the students. They thought it very unbecoming for a ministerial student to even have a desire to play in some form of athletics. As a consequence many athletic performances were staged without the consent or knowledge of the faculty. The Moores Hill faculty was not alone in their ideas towards athletics. Their conception of athletics, as an evil, was shared by educators in similar institutions.

Shortly after the Civil War baseball became more popular with educators and the faculty of Moores Hill College gradually ceased considering participation in baseball as an evil. In fact by 1870 some of the most ardent baseball fans were found on the faculty of the college. There are evidences of a few faculty members as late as 1890, condemning the game but being present every time a game was played.

For the most part Moores Hill College was one of the first colleges to have good baseball teams. As has been mentioned in another chapter in this thesis, Sunday baseball was never given official approval by the institution. Before regulations were agreed upon by colleges playing baseball, as to qualifications and scholastic standards pertaining to the players, Moores Hill College saw to it that the best players in the community were on the team. Many young men who had no intentions of ever going to college found themselves matriculated in the spring term, thereby strengthening the baseball team. It is known that this recurred year after year. A very prominent Methodist minister in Indiana has related that as late as 1896 he, as a baseball player, sat up all night on several different occasions sobering up a ball player for the game the next day. Many of those spring term ball players,

of this inebriate type, were players of great ability. In fact, one or two of them received a tryout with the Cincinnati Reds and displayed promise. They failed in National League Ball not because they lacked ability in the game, but because they lacked ability in self control.

Quoting from the 1910 Melange there is this information on the subject of athletics:

It is a significant fact that, although much space was devoted in the catalogs of Moores Hill College, to the subjects of discipline, moral and religious instruction, literary societies etc., no reference was made to athletics prior to the catalog of the year 1893-94. In this catalog, however, the organization in 1893 of an Athletic Association is reported, and the college authorities speak with approval of the leading forms of college athletics--baseball, tennis, track and field athletics.

The association was first organized with a member of the Faculty as president and with an executive committee composed of two members from each literary society.³⁰

Athletics in Moores Hill College was put on a higher level in 1899, when the gymnasium was erected and equipped. The program was enlarged to take in a larger number of students and to care for the winter sports. The Moores Hill College Athletic Association was reorganized in 1902. The constitution for the association was adopted on September 18, 1902.

³⁰Senior Class Melange 1910., op. cit., p. 106.

The constitution, in part, follows:

The name of this organization shall be the Athletic Association of Moores Hill College.

The object of the Association shall be to regulate the general athletic interests of Moores Hill College, to take charge of the college athletic funds, to equip and maintain a gymnasium, and to determine other matters of athletic management as herein after specified.

Membership in the Association shall be open to the alumni, the students and the faculty of Moores Hill College, and shall begin and continue during the payment of term dues.

The dues shall be fifty cents per term, and shall be payable during the first week of each term, under penalty of suspension until such dues are paid.

The annual meeting of the Association for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business that may properly come before said meeting shall be held on the last Thursday in May.

The general officers of the Association shall be a president, vice-president, a secretary, an undergraduate treasurer, and a property manager, all of whom shall be members of the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior or Senior Preparatory classes of the college.³¹

The entire document, of which the foregoing extract was taken, is of extreme length embodying a well rounded program of athletics.

The minutes of the Moores Hill Athletic Association of November 6, 1903 are representative of the meetings of the organization, and are as follows:

November 6, 1903.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association met at one o'clock.

Mr. Wallace's report was given and accepted.
Bill for \$5 allowed Mr. Wallace for Basket-ball and \$1 to Prof. Bigney for lock and labor at the gymnasium; accepted.

³¹ Athletic Association Minute Book No. 10, pp. 1-3.

Moved and carried that Mr. Wallace be allowed to make a swivel for the punching-bag.

Moved and carried that \$30 be allowed for gymnasium improvements.

Moved and carried that the resignation of J. H. Findley as captain of the basketball team be accepted.

Moved and seconded that Ernest Heath be elected captain of the basketball team.³²

The foregoing minutes were signed by Flora Snyder, President and Edith Dashiell, secretary. The minutes record boys and girls as office holders and many times all of the offices were held by girls.

Great rivalry existed among the students for captaincies of the various sports. The captain was held responsible, not only for team conduct but was also the official spokesman for the team when matters had to be brought before the Athletic Association. Another responsible office was that of athletic manager of the various sports. The duties of that office were looking after athletic equipment and details entailed in making trips. He was held responsible for the condition of uniforms and equipment during the season, and the checking in and care of same during the storing season. Each baseball player was required to make a deposit of \$5.00 at the beginning of the baseball season for his uniform. At the close of the season, if the uniform was turned in intact, the money was refunded. The Athletic Association

³²Ibid., p. 44.

owned all equipment, and records indicate that strict account was made at all times in respect to the property.

As has been mentioned, Moores Hill College excelled in baseball. The community grew to be baseball minded. Probably one reason for the existence of such a state was the fact that Moores Hill was only forty miles from Cincinnati. It was no unusual occurrence for the people of the community, as well as many students of the institution to attend National League games in Cincinnati. In fact, a very popular pastime, with some of the boys, was riding freight trains to the city to witness ball games.

In a comparatively short time after the invention of the game of basketball, Moores Hill College included it as a major sport. The minutes of the Athletic Association of September 18, 1902 records the election of the captain of the basketball team. Basketball never was as popular with the students as baseball, but schedules were played with other colleges. Many times games were scheduled with strong high school and independent teams. Basketball seems to have reached its peak in the college with the team of 1913-14, when the team played and defeated many reputable ball clubs. One of the highlights of each season was the faculty-senior basketball

game. Inter-mural basketball games were also staged and the student body became very excited in boosting their particular choice.

Girls basketball was organized and games were played between classes. Later a college team was organized whereby the girls were to play inter-school games. A few games were played, in which the Moores Hill girls were very successful, but a faculty ruling in 1913 outlawed their participation in further inter-collegiate competition.³³ In fact, a return game with the University of Louisville girl's team had to be cancelled because of the faculty stand. No doubt the occasion for the faculty ruling was the attitude of some older board members of the institution who still maintained that it was not ladylike for girls to participate in such vulgar sports.

Lawn tennis was early a popular game but never reached the state of inter-school matches. The societies, boarding clubs and classes staged matches with great rivalry. One of the common topics discussed by the Athletic Association, as revealed in the minutes, was the condition of the tennis courts. Again, the manager of the sport was held responsible and came in for a share of the blame.

³³Junior Class Melange, 1913., p. 70.

Football at Moores Hill always held a position next to baseball in prominence. Due to the fact that the enrollment was always comparatively small, the constant difficulty was having enough good seasoned material to fill the positions. Significant of this is the fact that the fall of 1909 was the first season in ten years that the college had been represented by a football team. To have a more evenly balanced schedule, many times Moores Hill booked games with high school and independent teams in Indiana and Ohio. Wabash College, Hanover, Franklin, St. Xavier, Butler, Wilmington and Covington (Kentucky) High School were favorite opponents of the college football teams. There was a tendency, as recorded by the athletic records of the school, to be very conscious of the liability of injuries in football. Probably because of their lack of material, injuries at some time had been serious.

Although the institution had no well equipped track, the athletic program did include some track and field participation. Cross country running was an event that was indulged in by the boys out for track. Shot put and baseball throwing were two events also popular, as were the broad and high jump. Many of these field events were the attraction during commencement week and were participated in by a large number of students.

Records indicate that it was the constant intention of the Athletic Association to equip the gymnasium fully with physical culture equipment. Punching bags, mats, ladders and swings were items discussed in many athletic meetings for years. Although the lack of finances in the athletic department was always evident, the gymnasium was fairly well equipped in accordance to the size of the institution.

In general, the Moores Hill athletic program was as desirable as any like sized school of its time. In the light of present day athletics with its modern equipment and financial support, the athletic program of former years seems crude. However, considering that athletics is what it is today because of the efforts of former years, we are indebted to the past for the activities that preceded our scientific athletic program of today. Moores Hill College contributed nobly in its day to build up athletics and make it worthy of having a high place in our modern institutions of learning.

CHAPTER VII

CONTRIBUTION AS REPRESENTED BY ALUMNI

One justification for the existence of an institution of learning is the excellency of the attainments of its alumni. The curriculum, faculty, equipment, and administration of a college are merely means to an end. The final resultant should be the product, as portrayed in the daily life of the alumni. Humanity is truly indebted to Moores Hill College for the worthy citizens sent forth. Not all who attended or graduated from the institution achieved marked success. Neither did all of those two groups live up to the ideals engendered by the college. Time and circumstances influenced the men and women of Moores Hill College and caused them to pursue various vocations. The total number of alumni of the college is 487¹, although many times that number of students attended the school. Teachers, doctors, farmers, business men, house-keepers and persons in all walks of life attended the college for a short time and they too, carried with them the influence of the institution.

A tabulation of the alumni of the school shows the number of graduates engaged in the various professions of life.

¹Evansville College Bulletin 1932, p.3

There was, however, no attempt to account for the large number of married women listed who had no particular profession. However, as a group they possessed scholastic achievements that surpassed many of those following a profession. In their task of home making they have no doubt, accomplished far more than many of the other group. As mothers they have probably extended the influence of Moores Hill College for generations. A tabulation of the alumni

is as follows:

Teachers	106	Ministers	78
College Professors	24	Doctors	17
Superintendent of Schools	15	Lawyers	14
Merchants	9	Principals of High Schools	8
Farmers	6	Missionaries	6
Reporters	4	Nurses	4
Journalists	3	Stenographers	3
Librarians	3	Telegraphers	2
Dentists	2	Surveyors	2
Manufacturers	2	Book-keepers	2
Clerks	2	Editors	2
Insurance Men	2	Internal Revenue Collectors	2
College Teacher and Minister	1	Real Estate Dealer	1
Grocer	1	Civil Engineer	1
Bankers	1	Electrical Engineers	1
Mining Engineers	1	Railroader	1
Freight Agent	1	Writer	1
Marine Band Field Representative	1	Y. M. C. A. Secretary	1
Advertisement Agency	1	Salesman	1
Naval Medical Service	1		

Space will not permit a discussion of all of the alumni of the college; however, a few of the graduates who were outstanding in their chosen profession warrant some comment. The following notations concerning those graduates of Moores Hill College, taken from the alumni directory are:

Oliver P. Jenkins, A.B., A.M., LL.D., M.S. 1886 and Ph.D. 1889 from Indiana University. Teacher in Public Schools in Indiana, Wisconsin, and California, 187-'76. Professor in Natural Science Moores Hill College, 1876-'82. Indiana State Normal, 1883-'86. Professor of Biology DePauw University, 1886-'91. Professor of Physiology and Histology, Stanford University, 1891-1916. Since 1916, Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Stanford University.

J. H. T. Main, B.S., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D. President of Grinnell College, Grinnell Iowa.

Charles W. Hargett, B.S., A.M., D.Sc., Ph.D. Ohio University, 1890. Professor of Zoology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Ella Cecilia Shaw, B.S., A.M., 1916, Graduate Chicago Training School, 1914. Missionary since 1887. Principal Bible Teacher's Training School. Nankin, China.

Andrew J. Bigney, A.B., A.M., D.Sc. Professor Natural Science Moores Hill College 1887-'90, 1894-1917. Professor Natural Science at Evansville College, 1919-1929

Harry Foster Bain, B.S., M.S., Ph.D. Chicago University. Geologist. Managing Director, Copper and Brass Research Association, New York City, N. Y.

Charles Willard Lewis, B.S., M.S., D.D. Professor and President Moores Hill College 1889-95. President University Wyoming. Laramie, Wyoming, 1895-96.

Lester Burton Rogers, B.S., A.M., 1907, and Ph.D., 1915, Teachers' College, Columbia University. Dean School of Education and Director Summer School, University Southern California.

Eleanor E. Robertson, A.B., B.L.S. University of Illinois Library School. Assistant Catalog Librarian, University of Illinois.

George H. Reiboldt, B.S.D., B.S. Professor Moores Hill College 1901, 1912-17. Head English Department, Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana.

Oliver E. Faulker, B.S.D. Teacher Mathematics State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

Kirk Earle Wallace, B. Ped. A.B., A.M. Field Representative United States Marine Band.

John Fredrick Dashiell, B.L., B.S., A.M., 1910, Columbia University; Ph.D., 1913, Columbia University. Professor of Psychology, University of North Carolina.

Ray Bellamy, A.B., A.M., 1913, and Ph.D., 1917, Clark University. Professor of Sociology, State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

Zenos E. Scott, B.L., B.S., A.M., 1913, Columbia University, Ph.D. Evansville College, 1922. Superintendent Public Schools, Springfield, Mass.

Albert W. Blake, B.L. Editor, Educational and Magazine Features, The Christian Science Monitor. Sheron, Mass.

Chas. Deich, B.S. A.M. (Honorary) A.M. Chicago University; D.B., University Chicago Divinity School. Dean Huntington College Huntington, Ind.

Richard Herbert Smith, B. S., 1918, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor of Aeronautical engineering, Massachusetts. Institute of Technology. Brookline, Mass.

Katie Risinger, A.B., A.M., 1918, Indiana University. Professor of Latin and Greek, Dakota Wesleyan. Mitchell, S.D.

Joseph L. Hyatt, A. A., B. Ed., Illinois State Normal, 1921; M.S. University of Illinois, 1923. Head, Department of biology, Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

Elizabeth Brooks, A.B., A.M., 1917, Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) Principal, Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville, Ill.

Frederick Louis Fagley, B.S., M.S., A.M., 1910, Oberlin College; B.D., 1911, Oberlin College (Theological Seminary); 1916, Moores Hill College. Minister. Associate Secretary, The National Council of Congregational Churches. 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Preston S. Hyde, A.B., A.M. Missionary. India. ²

²Ibid., pp 9-25

The foregoing information, relative to the special achievements of a few of the alumni, was taken from the alumni directory compiled in 1932. There is no attempt to state what the vocation of those listed is at the present date. Many of the persons listed are not living now, and many others are retired from active participation in any field of labor. No doubt the other 465 alumni, not mentioned in the previous tabulation, deserve praise and have achieved success as nobly as the ones mentioned.

The writer has made no attempt to consider material achievement a factor in determining the success of the graduates. Moores Hill College was not founded nor maintained through the years for the purpose of assisting its students in creating great wealth. It was, however, established and sustained for the sole purpose of giving to the world men and women who had the capacity to make the world better because of their having lived in it. The well rounded Christian life was the ideal of Moores Hill College. In that respect the college did not fail. The charter of the institution is no longer in force, the buildings and campus in time will probably lose their identity but generations to come will reap the benefits of its glorious past.

It is not assuming too much to state that the local community is still reaping benefits from the active days of the college. Moores Hill is not an ordinary small town. It

is a town that has had better days. The citizens are content to conduct their respective businesses and rest amid the peaceful life and quietude of that fine community, in which there still remains many of the old landmarks to remind those of a younger generation of a grand old town. The prestige of the town decreased with the passing of the college but the culture and refinement of its citizens remain.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY

Moores Hill College ever strove to emphasize Christianity and culture. Edwin Markham expressed the belief held sacred by the college in his poem entitled, "Man-Making";

We all are blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making if
It does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the world, unless
The builder also grows.

The sentiment expressed in the preceding poem is typical of the thoughts of the pioneer folk who settled the town of Moores Hill. Hailing from the State of Maryland they migrated westward, to enjoy the opportunities that the newly established State of Indiana held for those who were willing to labor and wait. Methodism was early planted in the community. Morality and sobriety were virtues that the founders of the town stressed in their daily lives and all civic affairs. The town, beautifully situated on a high ridge, has always been considered a most healthful place to

live. Located less than forty miles from Cincinnati, on one of the main railways of the state, also made it a very convenient location for people to have the advantages of a large city.

In 1853 a few civic-minded citizens, headed by John C. Moore, conceived the idea of establishing an institution of learning at Moores Hill, Indiana. The new school had the endorsement of the Southeastern Methodist Conference, which throughout its existence contributed support. People of the local community donated funds and gave of their time that the college might become an institution worthy of its existence.

The growth of the college was slow, but the loyalty of its friends and the devotion of its faculty kept the school moving forward. Like many institutions, Moores Hill College survived the hardships of its early existence, and cared for the educational needs of southern Indiana.

The removal of the college to Evansville, Indiana was preceded by several years of declining support. Although the enrollment increased with the years, the financial aid decreased. Time placed burdens upon the school that it was not able to withstand. Rival schools, located in larger towns with more modern facilities, attracted students that otherwise might have attended the college. Failure to secure

a sufficient endowment fund with which to insure the financial obligations of the board resulted in the demise of the institution.

The first building was built in 1853-54. John C. Moore donated \$30,000 to be applied on the needs of the institution. Interested folk of the community gave generously of time and money that the building might be erected. The building was in constant use for fifty-nine years. From time to time it was remodeled and put in suitable condition for the growing needs of the school. Land was added to the original ground which had been donated, until an adequate campus was in their possession. As the college grew, the acquisition of a building to be used by the Science Department, and a house to be remodeled into a dormitory relieved the congested condition greatly. The Will F. Stevens gymnasium was erected in 1899. This building, long sought for, and greatly needed, served the institution until its closing.

In 1907, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Administration Building was erected. The building was extremely modern and well equipped. Administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, library and a museum were amply cared for in this building. The new structure was the pride of the college, and authorities thought that the future of the institution was assured. On November 4, 1915 a great

disaster befell Moores Hill College, in the burning of the original building known as Moore Hall. The institution survived the destruction of the original building only four years. Debts accumulated against the college until in 1919, by vote of the Board of Trustees and upon invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville, Indiana, it was agreed to remove the college to its present location.

The greatness of Moores Hill College was found in its ability to maintain a high standard of instruction at a very low cost. Its operating budget was always at a minimum. Tuition, gifts, and donations from the Methodist Conference were the only means of support. Members of the faculty enjoyed a rather long tenure. Many would leave the college for training or another position and later return. Several of the presidents of the institution had more than one administration. Many of the presidents were outstanding in educational circles. After leaving the presidency of Moores Hill College many achieved greater success in other institutions. Likewise many who served on the faculty became recognized authorities in their teaching field elsewhere.

Records point to the fact that student life at Moores Hill College was on a par with that of other like-sized schools. Because of the type of instruction offered by the college, and the low cost of attending the school, no doubt the character of the student body was above average. However, pranks and

misdemeanors in keeping with the times were practiced and dealt with, as they were in other institutions.

The college, from its inception, stressed the arts and sciences in its curriculum. As new departments became prominent educationally, Moores Hill College included them in its course of study. Music was offered, as an elective subject, throughout the existence of the school. A Commerce Department, Preparatory Department, Normal Department, an Academy Department, Agricultural Experiment Farm, and Domestic Science were among the major additions to the originally planned college courses.

Students were always offered an opportunity to participate in extra curricular activities. Four literary societies, debate, athletics, dramatics, band, orchestra, and lecture courses were among the many activities that claimed the interest of the students. Authorities of the institution tried to encourage the correct use of leisure time among the students.

The proof that Moores Hill College was truly a great institution is found in the fact that its alumni to a very high degree fit into the picture of life, and followed useful vocations. Of the 487 graduates of the college, only a few failed to be recognized as substantial citizens of their communities. The majority became leaders in their particular fields of labor, and a few gained special recognition for outstanding achievement. Records substantiate the fact that those who were scholarly in their student days continu-

ed their studies and became leaders of adult life. There seemed to be a very high regard for ethical Christian living among the graduates; thus exemplifying a statement contained in the first catalogue of the institution that the school was designed to "discipline the mind, and fit the student for the real and practical work of life".¹

¹First Annual Catalogue, op. cit., p. 17.

APPENDIX A

TABLE I

Total Number of Graduates, According to Sex

Graduating Class	Boys	Girls	Total
	0	1	1
1858	1	0	1
1859	3	4	7
1860	2	1	3
1861	0	2	2
1862	0	0	0
1863	0	4	4
1864	0	0	0
1865	1	1	2
1866	3	3	6
1867	2	4	6
1868	5	8	13
1869	5	4	9
1870	2	5	7
1871	3	4	7
1872	2	1	3
1873	2	1	5
1874	4	2	6
1875	4	1	3
1876	2	2	7
1877	5	1	2
1878	1	4	5
1879	1	1	3
1880	2	1	4
1881	3	5	10
1882	5	8	11
1883	3	0	3
1884	3	5	7
1885	2	2	8
1886	6	2	2
1887	0	2	6
1888	4	2	9
1889	7	1	7
1890	6		

TABLE I (Continued)

Graduating Class	Boys	Girls	Total
1891	3	2	5
1892	2	1	3
1893	7	5	12
1894	10	4	14
1895	6	6	12
1896	6	4	10
1897	6	3	9
1898	5	6	11
1899	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11
1900	6	5	11
1901	6	6	12
1902	3	2	5
1903	4	0	4
1904	0	2	2
1905	9	8	17
1906	6	6	12
1907	11	15	26
1908	2	9	11
1909	6	14	20
1910	9	8	17
1911	10	2	12
1912	7	5	12
1913	12	2	14
1914	4	6	10
1915	2	10	12
1916	7	13	20
1917	10	4	14
Totals	237	250	487

APPENDIX B
Table II

THE FACULTY,- SUBJECTS TAUGHT, AND TENURE

Faculty Member	Subject	Tenure
Samuel R. Adams	Ancient Languages, Modern Science	1856-62
Geo. L. Curtis	Mathematics, Astronomy	1856-58
Thos. Olcott	Preparatory Department	1856-58
Matilda Smith	Preparatory Department	1856-57
William O. Pierce	Latin, Greek	1856-57
Jane Churchill	Preparatory Department	1856-59
Valeria Soper	Preparatory Department	1856-57
Martha Haughton	Music	1856-59
Eugenia Morrison	Music	1856-57
Belinda Yocum	French, Mathematics	1857-58
B. Elliott	Modern Languages, Music	1857-58
Julia D. Campbell	Primary Department	1857-58
Mary Veach	Primary Department	1863-64 1857-58
Samuel Kahler	Mathematics, Natural Science	1858-61
Bernard Chenoweth	Primary Department	1858-59
Virginia Holbrook	Music	1858-61
Hannah P. Adams	Modern Languages, Drawing	1858-69 1874-76
R. F. Brewington	Preparatory Department	1860-61 1864-67
Mary Towne	Primary Department	1860-61
S.H. Lockwood	Mathematics	1862-64
Lena Moore	Preparatory Department	1862-63
America Wood	Music	1862-66
William McCoy	Mathematics	1863-64
Louisa Hayman	Preparatory Department	1863-64
Lorinda Pickett	Preparatory Department	1863-64
Clara A. Smith	Music	1863-64
T. Harrison	Mental and Moral Philosophy	1865-70
A. Newton	Ancient Languages	1865-70
A.S.B. Newton	Mathematics	1865-66 1887-90
G.P. Jenkins	Mathematics	1865-66
M.J. Moore	Primary Department	1865-66
C.A. Harrison	Music	1865-66
Charles W. Bennett	Mathematics	1866-74
Valeria Brewington	Primary Department	1866-67
Mary French	Music	1866-67
Clara L. Elderidge	Preparatory Department	1866-67
John K. Waits	Preparatory Department	1867-68
Addie Patterson	Primary Department	1867-68
John W. Adams	Preparatory Department	1868-69
John E. Hayman	Preparatory Department	1868-70
J.H. Martin	Mental and Moral Philosophy	1870-71
		1890-96
		1903-04

TABLE Continued

Faculty Members	Subject	Tenure
John A. Maxwell	Ancient Languages	1870-78
John B. Schwin	Natural Science	1870-71
Theo. Wolfram	Music	1870-71
Louisa T. Bannett	Music	1870-71
Mary E. Sparks	Drawing and Painting	1872-76
F. A. Hester	Mental and Moral Philosophy	1872-82
J.P.D. John	Mathematics	1872-82
O. P. Jenkins, Mrs.	Music	1876-82
O. P. Jenkins	Natural Science	1876-80
A. W. Adkinson	Mathematics	1876-81
Robt. Kidd	Elocution	1876-77
Mary C. Magill	Music	1876-77
Lizzie R. Hester	Music	1877-78
Edwin Snyder	Music	1878-79
Elisha Caldwell	Greek and Latin	1878-83
Henry F. Showalter	Mathematics	1878-79
Mary Zeigler	Music	1878-79
Walter D. Starks	Penmanship	1878-79
J. H. Doddridge	Mental and Moral Philosophy	1879-89
J.H.T. Main	Preparatory Department	1879-80
Lide Wymond	Music	1888-89
Geo. Cochran	Preparatory Department	1880-82
Lizzie Jenkins	Music	1880-82
Monroe Vayhinger	German	1880-90
		1893-95
		1898-01
		1882-87
		1883-86
		1883-85
		1883-84
		1883-87
		1883-87
		1884-85
		1885-88
		1893-94
		1886-87
		1887-88
L. G. Adkinson	Mental and Moral Philosophy	
Lucy H. Parker	Natural Science	
James O. Churchill	Preparatory Department	
E.J. Lockwood	Chemistry and French	
M. A. Adkinson	Penmanship	
R.R. Ebright	Music	
F. M. Westhafer	Preparatory Department	
Charles Hargett	Natural Science	1885-86
Edward Robertson	Languages	
Chase O. DuBois	Normal Department	
Alice Hayman	Normal Department	

TABLE Continued

Faculty Members	Subject		Tenure
Andrew J. Bigney	Natural Science and Latin	1887-90	1894-17
E.S.B. Spencer	Latin, Greek		1888-92
Thos. G. McCalmont	Normal Department		1888-89
Elmer M. Haney	Preparatory Department		1888-89
Emma M. Wood	Music		1888-89
Charles W. Lewis	Normal Department	1889-95	1898-03
Lillian Carter	Latin		1889-90
Estella Leonard	Music		1889-02
Jonathan T. Perigo	Pedagogy		1890-94
Carrie Rein	History and German		1890-94
Carrie Davidson	Rhetoric and Literature		1890-91
Frank Sammons	Commercial		1890-93
Jennie E. Blair	Latin		1890-91
Alex Dunn	Rhetoric and Literature		1891-92
J. T. Perigo	Drawing and Painting		1890-92
Robert C. Wood	Natural Science		1893-94
Emma Hill	Music		1893-94
Quincy Spencer	Algebra		1893-95
Chas. M. Kroft	Arithmetic		1893-94
William D. Carson	Bookkeeping		1893-95
Benj. W. Adlrich	Greek		1894-95
Ada Brewer	Literature and Elocution		1898-01
Louise Williams	Music		1894-95
Henry Doles	Arithmetic		1898-17
Presiton Hyde	Literature and History		1894-95
Loren Edwards	Latin		1898-01
William Smith	History		1898-99
John Owens	Normal Department		1898-99
Ora P. Daughters	History		1898-99
John W. Dashiell	Economics		1900-01
Florence Sargent	History and Geography		1900-01
William Kelsey	Director of Gymnasium		1900-01
Geo. H. Reiboldt	Pedagogy and Arithmetic		1900-01
M. Snyder	Algebra and Grammar		1912-17
Clara Bigney	Librarian		1900
			1900

TABLE Continued

Faculty Member	Subject	Tenure
Charles E. Torbet	Literature and History	1901-17
Edna Jennings	Elocution and Physical Ed.	1902
Zella Hawery	Elocution and Physical Ed.	1901-02
Kirk Earle Wallace	Director Gymnasium	1902-08
Frank C. English	Philosophy and Sociology	1903-08
Earl S. Riley	Arithmetic	1903-05
O. D. Lamb	Normal Department	1903-05
Flora W. Snyder	English	1903-04
Willard L. Severinghaus	Modern Languages	1904-07
Hortense Martin	Mathematics	1904-07
Frank D. Churchill	Principal Normal Department	1904-06
Walter D. Brown	Voice	1905-07
Kate M. Roads	Stenography	1905-07
Griffith L. Gordon	Choral Director	1905-06
Clarence Vawter	English	1905-06
Fredrick L. Fagley	History and Education	1906-09
Rachel Dashiell	Instructor in Pianoforte	1906-07
Oscar R. Ficken	History	1906-17
Howard Ake	English	1906-07
Josephine Edwards	Chemistry	1906-07
Josephine Pavey	Mathematics	1906-15
Lillian Miller	Mathematics	1906-07
Ora Stevens	Latin	1906-16
Fannie Dashiell	Library	1906-07
Paul Edwards	Library	1906-07
Clarence E. Smith	Mathematics	1907-15
Hazel Hedge	Latin and English	1907-09
Earl Kellar	Voice	1908-11
Elizabeth Brooks	Stenography	1908-12
Jas. B. Wirt	Chemistry	1908-09
John F. Dashiell	Library	1908-10
Chas. W. Muir	Library	1908-09
Ernest Brown	Physical Culture	1909-11
William E. Cissna	Tutor Conference Studies	1909-11
Harry Andrew King	Biblical Literature	1910-15
Zenos Scott	Education	1910-12
Sara Cord Warder	Teacher Training	1910-12
Gertrude Gantvoort	Voice	1910-11

TABLE Continued

Faculty Member	Subject	Tenure
Arthur V. Wilker	Chemistry and Physics	1910-11
Ethel Henderson		1909-10
Francesco Taylor	English and History	1910-13
Ray Bellamy	Botany	1910-13
Samuel P. Jones	Bookkeeping	1910-12
Greta Smith	Library	1910-11
Irene Coggeshall	Voice, Public Speaking	1911-13
Mary A. Monyahan	Violin	1911-17
Walter B. Grimes	Conference Studies	1911-13
Fay Terrill	Voice	1912-13
Edward E. Patton	Physical Director	1912-14
Walter B. Niles	Mathematics	1912-13
Eben S. Smith	Mathematics	1912-13
Olive D. Burlingame	Physical Culture	1912-16
Cyrus G. Phillips	Agriculture, Chemistry	1913-16
Daniel C. Onstott	English Bible, Homiletics	1913-14
Ernest Cox	Voice	1913-14
Madeline Ritter	Public Speaking	1913-17
Porter Krick	Chemistry	1914-15
Else Dill Wilcox	Voice	1914-17
Edward Robertson	Bible and Homiletics	1914-15
Maurice McKain	Physical Education	1914-15
Marie King	History	1914-17
Norma Tielking	English	1914-17
Nelle Sherrod	Drawing	1914-17
Charles A. Reagan	Mathematics	1915-17
Earl Dome	Chemistry	1915-16
M. C. Snigh	Chemistry	1915-16
H. R. Glick	Chemistry	1915-16
Nellie Walker	English and History	1915-16
Hazel Gray	German and French	1915-17
Richard Smith	Zoology	1915-16
Jennie Fleming	Latin and Greek	1915-17
Robt. Remark	Physical Education	1915-16
Joseph L. Hyatt	Physical Education	1915-17
Albert Austin	History and Method	1915-17
Grace L. Veasy	Domestic Science	1915-17
Thos. A. Wheeler	Agriculture	1916-17
Earl Mitchell	Chemistry	1916-17
Stella Wright	German and French	1916-17
Edith Hester	German and French	1916-17
Mary Risinger	French	1916-17
Thaddeus Brenton	Zoology	1916-17

APPENDIX C

A L U M N I D I R E C T O R Y

MOORES HILL COLLEGE

1858

Jane S. Kahler (nee Churchill), M.E.L. Artist.

1859

Robert F. Brewington, B.S., A. M., D. D. Minister.

1860

William H. Pye, A. B., A. M., Minister
James Erskine, B. S. Minister.
Thomas L. Hayman, B. S. Teacher.
Permelia D. Bradfield (nee Justice), M. E. L.
Mrs. George W. Wood (nee Moore), M. E. L.
Mary C. Bigney (nee Olcott), M. E. L.
Mary H. Smith (nee VanDuzen), M. E. L.

1861

W. B. Houston, B. S., M. D. Physician.
Orintha H. Robertson (nee Maxwell), M. E. L.
Sidney Tinker, B. S. Minister.

1862

Valeria Brewington (nee Soper), M. E. L.
Helena J. Stewart (nee Moore), M. E. L.

1864

Ella S. Brown (nee Soper), M. E. L.
Lucy J. Lewis (nee Christie), M. E. L.
Dia Mc Millin (nee Richardson), M. E. L.
Lorinda M. Pickett, M. E. L. Teacher.

1866

Elmer W. Adkinson, B. S., A. M., LL.B. Lawyer.
Cordia A. Sale (nee Young), M. E. L.

1867

W. P. Adkinson, B. S., M. D., M.S., F. T. S. Lawyer.
 Florence M. Adkinson (nee Burlingame), M. E. L. Journalist.
 Matilda F. Ewbank, M. E. L.
 M. Lide Ewbank, M. E. L.
 William S. Falkenburg, B.S. Minister
 Melvin M. Riggan, B.S. Retired Mail Service.

1868

E. H. Wood, A. B., A. M., D. D. Minister.
 Thomas V. Dodd, B. S. Teacher.
 Rosaline E. Jones (nee Ewan). Writer.
 Mary E. Miller, M. E. L.
 Sarah E. Moore (nee Burns), M. E. L.
 Elizabeth S. Thompson (nee Lamb), M. E. L. Writer.

1869

Oliver P. Jenkins, A. B., A. M., LL.D, M. S. and Ph.D.
 Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Stanford University.
 Clara J. Martin (nee Hansell), A.B., A. M.
 J. A. Maxwell, A. B., A. M., D. D. Minister.
 J. A. Sargent, A. B., A. M., B. D., D. D. Minister.
 Mary G. Wood (nee Hinkley), A. B., A. M.
 Alta M. Comstock (nee Churchill), Teacher.
 Mary A. Harryman, M. E. L.
 Truman B. Jarard, B.S. Minister.
 Mary M. Jerman, M. E. L. Teacher.
 Julia L. Ruick (nee Lamb), M. E. L. Teacher.
 Millard F. Leroy, B. S., LL. B. Banker.
 Vida J. Praigg (nee Eldridge), M. E. L.
 Anna R. Sawdon (nee Miller), M. E. L.

1870

Chas. Morris Harrison, A. B., A. M. Lawyer.
 J. W. Moore, A. B., A. M.
 Samuel L. Austin, B. S., C. E. Real Estate.
 Louise B. Cochran (nee Baldwin), M. E. L.
 Lucy C. Schrader (nee Combs), M. E. L.
 Robert W. Wood, A. B., A. M. Teacher.
 Alice M. Hayman, M. E. L.
 Mattie E. Sparks, M. E. L. Teacher
 Thos. C. Kidd, B. S.

1871

Belle Barnett (nee Sargent), A. B., A. M.
 Clara V. Kummer (nee Jenkins), A. B., M. M., A. M.

197

J. W. Dashiell, B. S., A. M., D. D. Minister
 Fannie S. Sahiell (nee Meyers), M. E. L., M. M.
 Ezra G. Guard, B. S. Farmer.
 Lizzie S. Hayman (nee Campbell), M. E. L.
 Kate E. Wright (nee Phillips), M. E. L.

1872

Fernandez H. Gault, A. B., A. M.
 Alice M. Fitch (nee Brewer), B. S.
 J. C. Gullett, B. S., D. D. Ph. D.
 E. A. Campbell, B. S. D. D.
 Hattie E. Gullett (nee Sawdon), B. S.
 Mary E. Sparks, B. S.
 Alice C. Gullett (nee Tarbox), B. S.

1873

George M. Hubbard, A. B., A. M., M. D. Physician.
 John P. Rice, B. S.
 Kate M. Young (nee Ward), B. S.

1874

Samuel W. Hillman, A. B., A. M. Farmer.
 John W. Duncan, B. S., B. D., D. D.
 Chas. H. Moore B. S.
 Fletcher M. Sisson, B. S., A. M., D. D. Minister.
 Sarah E. Sisson (nee Whitson), B. S.

1875

Elisha B. Caldwell, A. B., A. M.
 Will H. Isley, A. B., A. M. Civil Engineer.
 Ida B. Conger (nee Wilson), B. S.
 William R. Hazen, B. S. Lawyer.
 Frank C. Kessler, B. S. Retired Farmer.
 Kate E. Gullett (nee Mapes), B. S.

1876

J. H. T. Main, B. S., A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL.D.
 Pres. of Grinnell College.
 Emma M. Main (nee Meyers), B. S.
 J. R. E. Pheasant, B. S.

1877

Melville Y. Bovard, A. B., A. M., D. D., Ph. D. Minister
 Frank Drake, B. S., LL. B. Lawyer.
 Luella Gaskill (nee Gualt), B. S.
 Chas. W. Hargitt, B. S., A. M., D. Sc., Ph. D. Professor.
 Chas. W. Gullett, B. S., A. M., D. D.
 Lillian M. Wallace (nee Noble), B. S.
 Charles L. Rodgers, B. S. Farmer.

1878

William F. Heinrich, B. S., M. D. LL.B. Lawyer.
 Sarah A. Pettit, B. S. Teacher.

1879

Elizabeth R. Jenkins (nee Hester), A. B., A. M.
 Mollie E. Snyder (nee Daily), B. S., M. S. Teacher.
 J. R. T. Lathrop, B. S., M. S., D. D. Minister.
 Antis S. Lathrop (nee Zeigler), B. S.
 Lizzie W. Turner (nee Woodfill), B. S.

1880

J. O. Churchill, B. S., A. B., A. M.
 John H. Henrich, B. S., Court Reporter.
 Hattie J. Wiggam, B. S.

1881

Wilbur O. Jenkins, A. B., A. M., M. D. Physician.
 Anna B. Goddard (nee Clark), B. S.
 Everett D. Rodgers, B. S., M. D. Physician.
 Frank S. Tinch, B. S., D. D. Retired Minister.

1882

David C. Barber, A. B., A. M., M. D. Physician.
 George Cochran, A. B., A. M., Ph. D. Minister.
 Mary M. Shannon (nee Hester), A. B.
 Jennie Wiggam (nee Berkshire), B. S.
 Calvin Carter, B. S., M. S., M. D.
 Anna M. Tomlinson (nee Cotton), B. S.
 Albert Doughty, B. S.
 Susan P. Doughty (nee Hayes), B. S.
 D. T. Hedges, B. S.
 Courtney E. Jenkins (nee Woodfill), B. S.

199

1883

Edmund J. Lockwood, A. B., A. M., D. D. Minister.
Mary B. Lockwood (nee Hester), B. S.
Linda S. Clark (nee Shaw,) A. B., A. M.
Monroe Vayhinger, A. B., A. M., B. D. Garrett Biblical Institute,
D. D. Minister.
Carrie J. Goyer, B. S.
Alice A. Barwise (nee King), B. S.
Josie G. Johnson (nee Moore), B. S.
Mary A. Locke (nee Myers), B. S.
Edward E. Olcott, B. S., M. S. Real Estate Agent.
Ella Cecilia Shaw, B. S., A. M. (Honorary) 1916; Missionary.
Principal Bible Teachers' Training School. Nankin, China.
Margaret Coy (nee Weeks), B. S., M. S. Teacher.

1884

Charles N. Peak, A. B., Ph. D., A. M. Superintendent of
Schools. Guthrie, Okla.
Lew E. Wilson, A. B.
Will I. Lowry, B. S.

1885

Mary B. Hole (nee Weeks), A. B., A. M.
Belle Conklin (nee Adkinson), B. S.
Oliver Hall, B. S., LL. B. Lawyer
R. H. Moore, B. S., A. M., B. S. T. Minister
Alta M. Roberts, B. S. Clerk, Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eva M. Opp (nee Shields), B. S.
Emma M. Lee (nee Wood), A. B., M. M.

1886

Edward A. Robertson, A. B., A. M., D. D. Minister.
Samuel W. Collett, B. S., M. S. Professor of Botany.
Ora Powell (nee Daughters), B. S.
Charles H. Meeds, B. S., C. E. Engineer and Executive Officer
of Board of Park Commissioners. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Virgil M. Henderson, B. S. Principal, Boys' Special School,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
John W. Johnson, B. S. Bank Cashier.
Edith Larabee (nee Shockley), B. S.
Henry Ross, B. S., M. S. Minister.

1887

Laura E. McIntire (nee Ferren), B. S.
Edith R. Pfaffenberger (nee Myers) B. S., M. M., A. B., A. M.

1888

Andrew J. Bigney, A. B., A. M., D. Sc. (Honorary).
Herbert M. Adkinson, B. S.
Harvey J. Clements, B. S., M. S., M. D. Physician and Surgeon.
Culla J. Vayhinger (nee Johnson), B. S., A. M.
Sadie Mitchell (nee Rice), B. S.
Henry B. Smith, B. S., A. B., A. M. English Teacher, Denver, Colo.

1889

Harry W. Phillips, A. B. Stenographer.
William E. Shaw, A. B., A. M., B. D. Minister.
Wallace D. Corya, B. S., M. D. Lumber Merchant.
Ruth Setters (nee Moore,) B. S.
J. F. Robertson, B. S., M. D. Physician.
Pearl Shockley, B. S., M. S.
Elbert L. Wimmer, B. S. Minister and farmer.
John W. Collett, B. S.
George P. Miller, B. S.

1890

Harry Foster Bain, B. S., M. S., Ph. D. Geologist.
Sam F. Huffman, B. S. Locomotive Engineer.
Charles Willard Lewis, B. S., M. S., D. D. Minister.
John Crum White, B. S., M. S., D. D. Minister.
Marian White (nee Liddle), B. S.
Theodore Shockley, B. S. Chief Clerk B. and O. R.R.
Edwin C. Zeigler, B. S.

1891

Jennie E. Fleming (nee Bain,) A. B. Teacher.
Lillian Carter, B. S. Teacher.
Clarence Lamberson, A. B. Journalist.
Rose T. Robertson, B. S.
Verton W. Ross, B. S.

1892

U. G. Abbott, A. B. Minister.
E. A. Wood, A. B. Journalist.
Edith Finly (nee Spencer), Music Diploma.

1893

J. L. Brown, A. B.
Minnie B. Brown, A. B.

James E. Daughters, B. S. Lawyer.
 J. R. Houston, B. S., M. S., School Superintendent. Aurora, Ind.
 Chas. Eddy Line. A. B., A. M., B. S. T., D. D. Minister
 Laura Liddle, B. S., A. B. Teacher in High School.
 F. S. Maltby, A. B.
 E. C. Strickler, B. S. Bank Cashier.
 W. D. Robinson, B. S. D. Publisher.
 Nellie Sommers (nee Darby), Music Diploma, Music Teacher.
 Laura Fagley (nee Jennings,) Music Diploma.
 Anna Meeds (nee Johnson) Music Diploma.

1894

Clara B. Johnston (nee Bigney), B. S., M. S.
 Carrie E. Bigney (nee Ewan,) B. S.
 Laura L. McClure (nee Ewan), B. S.
 Edgar F. Johnston, B. S.
 C. A. Jennings, B. S. Journalist.
 U. F. Lewis, A. B. Lawyer.
 Earle E. Martin, A. B., A. M., C. of C. Industrial Commissioner.
 James Ross, A. B., A. M. Teacher.
 Alfred Ross, A. B., A. M. High School Principal.
 Ben H. Scranton, A. B. Banker, Farmer.
 Quincy G. Spence, A. B., A. M.
 Claude B. Thomas, A. B. Broker.
 Emma E. Moore, (nee Smith), B. S. D. Teacher.
 Perry Canfield, B. S. D. Farmer.

1895

Carrie M. Beatty, A. B. Nurse.
 Clarence C. Bonnell, B. S., M. S. Minister
 F. C. Green, A. B. Publisher.
 R. Scott Hyde, A. B., A. M. Minister.
 Margaret Collier (nee Johnson), A. B.
 Mary E. Thomas (nee Moore,) A. B.
 Luella Clark Byrne (nee Green,) A. B.
 J. Leslie Shroyer, B. S. Minister
 Edith Lou Speer, A. B. Teacher.
 William D. Trout, B. S. Minister.
 Allie Frances Trout (nee Rice,) B. S.
 W. G. Washburn, B. S.

1896

Mary Bain, A. B.
 Charles H. Beckett, B. S. Life Insurance.
 Ida May Bonnell (nee Campbell), A. B.
 H. C. Doles, B. S. Hardware Merchant.

Emily Dashiell, A. B.
 Agnes F. Lewis (nee Fleming,) B. S.
 F. S. Miller, A. B., A. M. Minister.
 Benj. S. Potter, A. B., M. D. Physician.
 J. Thomas Scull, B. S., B. S. T. Minister
 John C. Wood, A. B., M. D. Physician.

1897

Walter E. Beaty, A. B. Mechanical Engineer.
 Nellie Clark, B. S. Teacher.
 Edward I. LaRue, B. S., M. S., D. D. Minister.
 Stantan Alren Morrow, A. B., A. M. Minister.
 Charles J. Stallard, A. B.
 William E. Peters, B. S. Y. M. C. A. Secretary.
 Charles M. Kroft, A. B., A. M. Minister.
 Clara Maude Smith (nee Wood?) B. S.
 Nellie R. Houston (nee Stewart), B. S.

1898

Edith E. Dunagan (nee Boldrey), B. S., M. S. Teacher in Music.
 Mary S. Adair (nee Campbell,) A. B., A. M.
 Joel L. Davis, A. B. Sales Manager Lumber Co.
 Preston S. Hyde, A. B., A. M. Missionary to India.
 Richard N. Hargitt, B. S. Teacher.
 Crates S. Johnon, A. B., D. D. Minister.
 Leora L. Jones (nee Loyd) B. S.
 Hortense Fagley (nee Martin,) A. B.
 Irene Hyde (nee Martin), A. B. Missionary to India.
 Louis Ross, A. B.
 Edna Shockley (nee Shook) Music Diploma.

1899

Otto L. Curl, B. S. Minister
 Frank H. Collier, A. B., A. M. Minister.
 Loren McClain Edwards, A. B., A. M., D. D. Minister.
 Minnie A. McCormic (nee Hall), A. B.
 Lester Burton Rogers, B. S., A. M., Ph. D. Dean School of
 Education, University of Southern California.
 Clarence R. Stout, A. B., A. M. Minister
 William F. Smith, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., D. D. Minister.
 Edna L. Wallace (nee Jennings) B. S.
 Joel C. Walker, A. B.
 Agnes Ramsey (nee Wilson) A. B.
 Alta Blackmore, Music Diploma, Music Teacher.

1900

Samuel J. Copeland, A. B., A. M., M. D. Physician.

Albert H. Green, B. S. Standard Oil Co.
 Howard E. Robertson, B. S. Insurance Salesman.
 Eleanor E. Robertson, A. B., B. L. S. Librarian.
 Florence M. Edwards (nee Sargent,) A. B.
 B. R. Smith, A. B., M. D. Physician.
 Laura D. Smith, A. B.
 Frank Bancroft Ward, A. B., B. S. T. Minister.
 J. Radcliffe Willey, B. S. Farmer.
 Harriet Willey (nee George), Music Diploma.
 Louise F.------(nee Goddard), Music Diploma.

1901

Florence Belle Boldry (nee Barclay,) B. S.
 Edwin H. Boldrey, B. S. B. S. T. Minister.
 Anna C. Kent (nee Bennett), Ph. D.
 Victor B. Hargitt, A. B., B. D. Minister.
 Roscoe H. Martin, A. B. Ice Manufacturer.
 Lucy Bray (nee Pelsor) A. B.
 Clouds B. Sylvester, A. B. Minister.
 Pearl Sylvester (nee Robinson) Music Diploma.
 William A. Vayinger, B. S. Hotel Manager.
 Dowd B. White, A. B. Lawyer.
 Olive Miller (nee Brenton), Music Diploma.
 Nettleton B. Maltby (nee Hodapp) Music Diploma.

1902

Mary Belle Ward (nee Harrick,) B. S.
 Hurst H. Sargent, B. S., LL.B. Lawyer.
 Fannie Fayette Marshall, Music Diploma.
 George H. Reibold, B. S. D., B. S. English Professor.
 Ira A. Scripture, B. S. D. Hardware Merchant.

1903

John R. Bolley, A. B.
 Wilbur H. McDowell, A. B., B. D. Minister.
 Charles Dolph Humes, B. S., M. S., M. D. Physician.
 W. Horace Graves, B. S., M. S., M. D. Physician

1904

Flora Winifred Snyder, A. B. English Teacher.
 Rachel Sidener (nee Dashiell.) Music Diploma.

1905

John F. Cook, B. S., B. D. Minister.

Frederick Louis Fagley, B.S., M.S., A.M. D.D. Minister.
 John H. Finfley, B.S., B.S.T. Minister.
 William G. Glover, B.S. Farmer.
 Eva K. Edwards (nee Jackson,) B.S.
 Roy R. Lee. A.B.
 P. Roscoe McAnally, A.B. Insurance Salesman.
 Lucy Robertson, A.B.
 Clarence M. Vawter, A.M., B.D. Minister.
 John W. Winkley, A.B., A.M. Minister.
 Edith Wood, A.B., A.M. Latin Teacher.
 Oliver E. Faulker, B.S.D. Mathematics Teacher. State College
 of Washington, Pullman, Wash.
 Leota Dole, Music Diploma.
 Julia Evans, Music Diploma. Music Teacher.
 Melvina Heller (nee Givan) Music Diploma.
 Leoline Jaquith, Music Diploma. Music Teacher.
 Florence Shockley (nee Laws) Music Diploma.

1906

Edith Dashiell, A.B. Internal Revenue Collector.
 Fannie Orebaugh (nee Dashiell) A.B., A.M. Teacher.
 J. Philip Armand, B.S., B.D. Minister.
 Richard O. Ficken, B.S., A.M. Minister.
 Edward E. Eaton, B.S. Teacher
 Ernest R. Heath, B. S. Farmer.
 Elizabeth Duchemin, B. Ped. Teacher.
 Arthur Todd, B. Ped. Journalist.
 Bertha Cook (nee Garrigues) B. Ped.
 Mayme Todd, B. Ped. Stenographer.
 Kirk Earl Wallace, B. Ped. A.B., A.M. Field Representative
 United States Marine Band.
 Julia Anna Warner, Diploma in Elocution.

1907

Paul Eugene Edwards, A.B., B.D. Minister.
 Lillian Lucile Nagle (nee Miller,) A. B.
 Ina Moselley, A.B., B.M. Music Teacher.
 Earl S. Riley, A.B., B. S. T. Minister.
 Ora Belle Brown (nee Stevens) A. B.
 Samuel H. Armond, B.S., B.S.T. Minister.
 Clyde H. Cottingham, B.S. Bookkeeper.
 Joseph C. Edwards, B.S., A.M.
 Meda Garrigues, B.S. Teacher.

Joseph Edward Herbst, B.S. Clerk.
 Thomas Jefferson Hart, B.S. Minister.
 Leslie Stevenson Rosser, B.S. Merchant.
 James B. Wirt, B.S. Electrical Engineer.
 Susan Grace Ficken (nee Fagley) Normal Diploma.
 Grace S. Hugo (nee Hathaway) Normal Diploma.
 Eva Bernice Knalb (nee Miller) Normal Diploma.
 Pearl Randall (nee Miller) Normal Diploma.
 Oththo Potter (nee Richardson) Normal Diploma.
 Lillian Elzora Roberts, Normal Diploma.
 Emma Taylor, Normal Diploma.
 Lelia Herbst (nee DeVer) Music Teacher.
 Bessie Canfield (nee Grimsly) Music Diploma.
 Georgia G. Slater (nee Grimsly) Music Diploma.
 Nellie Grimes (nee Toole) Music Diploma.
 Paul R. Tindall, Vocal Diploma, M.D. Physician.
 Mary Daisy Hunt (nee Wallace,) Diploma in Elocution.

1908

Ruby Merle Muir (nee Gullette) A.B.
 Tyson Lloyd Harris, A.B. Real Estate.
 Greta Smith, A.B. Deaconess.
 Clara Ann Westhafer, A.B., Ph. D. English Teacher.
 Opal Elwyn, B.S. Teacher.
 Alice Harriet Gabriel (nee Tasker) B.S.
 Freda Marie Gibson (nee Barricklow) Normal Diploma.
 Orris R. Hopper, Normal Diploma.
 Eliza McClure (nee Miller) Normal Diploma.
 Harriet Lucetta Roberts, Normal Diploma. Teacher.
 Carrie M. Elwell (nee Mulford) Music Diploma.

1909

John Ferderick Dashiel, B.L., S.S., A.M., Ph.D. Professor
 of Psychology, University of North Carolina.
 Gail J. Smith (nee Hillman) A.B.
 Nellie Click (nee McCallie) A.B.
 Charles W. Muir, A.B. Teacher.
 Myra Katie Road, B.S., M.S. Writer.
 Clara Beatrice Glover (nee Smith) B.S.
 Ethal Taggart, A.B.
 Ada L. Ward, B.S. English Teacher.
 Archibald B. Ward, B.S.
 Virgil Vest Whitsitt, A.B. Minister.

Blanche Jones (nee Baker,) Music Diploma. Music Teacher.
 Ruth E. Hester (nee Edwards) Music Diploma.
 Alma Houston (nee Warner,) Music Diploma.
 Culla Whitsitt (nee Clark) Music Diploma.
 Ara E; Sanders, Public Speaking Diploma. Teacher.
 Florence Thirza Lewis, Normal Diploma. Teacher.
 Mae Hattie Runyan, Normal Diploma. Teacher.
 Mabel Catherine Sullivan, Normal Diploma.
 Pearl May Myers (nee Sinnett) Normal Diploma.
 Harry Raymond Shuter, Normal Diploma. Teacher and Farmer.

1910

Raymond Bellamy, A.B., A.M., Ph.D. Professor of Sociology,
 State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida.
 Herbert A. Broadwell, A. B. Minister.
 William Everett Cissna, B.L., A.M. Minister.
 Ruby Vayhinger (nee Elwyn).
 Adelaide Edwards (nee Foster) B.S.
 Landy H. Kendall, A.B. Minister.
 Anna Elizabeth Schnetzer (nee Martin) A.B.
 Floy Smith (nee McAnally) A.B.
 Robert R. Remark, B.S., M.D., Physician
 Charles Emery Smith, B.S. Minister.
 Zenos E. Scott, B.L., B.S., A.M., Ph.D. (Honorary)
 Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass.
 Francesca Bellamy Taylor, A.B. A.M., Music B., M.A.
 Virgil Thompson, B.S., M.D., Minister.
 Ira Dwight Vayhinger, B.L. Campaign Director, Church Building
 Bureau of Home Missions Council, Chicago, Ill.
 Mabel Copeland (nee Terrill) Music Diploma (Voice).
 Fayette Terrill, Music Diploma (Voice). Teacher of Music.
 Bessie Miller Mann (nee French) Diploma in Public Speaking.

1911

William H. Ake, A.B., B.D. Minister.
 Albert W. Blake, B.L. Editor. Educational Page. Christian
 Science Monitor. Sharon, Mass.
 Ernest R. Brown, B.L. General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
 Lafayette, Ind.
 Charles Deich, B.S., A.M., B.D.. Dean Huntington College.
 Huntington, Ind.

Walter B. Grimes, B.S., A.M. (Honorary) D.B., Minister.
 Paul V. Hester, B.L. Real Estate.
 Harry A.P. Homer, B.L. Minister.
 J. Talbert Keenan, B.L. Minister.
 Sylvia Dashiell (nee Knowles) B.L.
 Roy H. Valentine, A.B., A.M. Superintendent Schools,
 Newcastle, Ind.
 Mary Ethel Watson, Diploma in Music. (Piano) Teacher of Music
 H.J.B. Wright, B.S., M.D. Physician.

1912

Florence A. Muench (nee Bowers) Diploma in Music.
 Leland E. Dashiell, B.S., M.D. Physician.
 John F. Edwards, A.B., B.S.T. Minister.
 Lawrence O.H. Hester, B.L. Printer.
 Curtis B. Michael B.S.
 Goldie Michael (nee McNeelan) Diploma in Music. (Piano)
 Walter B. Niles, A.B., A.M. Minister.
 Willard C. Patrick, A.B., B.D., D.D. Minister.
 Ora Patrick (nee Winkley) B.S.
 Luna Platt (nee Templeton) Diploma in Music.
 Florence E. Smith, B.L. High School Principal and English
 Teacher.
 Harley L. Ward, B. L. Advertising Agency.

1913

George M. Ake, A.B. Teacher.
 Frederick C. Bass, B. S. Salesman.
 John D. Bartlwo, B.L., M. A. Teacher.
 Lloyd B. Clinton, B.S., M. D. Physician and Surgeon.
 Walter S. Fagley, B.S. Teacher.
 Wallace E. Fisher, B.S. Minister.
 Ulysses S. Hartley, B.L. Minister.
 Floyd C. Holtegel, B.S., M.D. Physician in U.S. Navy
 Edward G. Jann, B.S. Minister.
 Lazarus B. Lyall, B.S.
 Claud A. Smith, A. B. Minister.
 Eben E. Smith B.S., M.D. Lieutenant Commander in Naval
 Medical Service.
 Lulu B. Schilling (nee Brown) Diploma in Music.
 Pauline S. Smith (nee Shockley) Diploma in Music.

1914

Gladys Sims(nee Adkins), Music Diploma.
 Marguerite Behrman(nee Bonar), B.S., R.N. Teacher Home Hygiene.
 Elizabeth Brooks, A.B., A.M. Principal Illinois Blind School,
 Jacksonville, Ill.
 Hugh A. Briscoe, B.S., M.D. Physician.
 Edward L. Clark, A.B., Director Oregon Institute of Technology,
 Portland, Oregon.
 Porter M. Krick, B.S. Hardware Merchant.
 Helen C. Glick(nee Lawyer), B.S.
 Maurice McKain, B.S., M.D. Physician.
 Josephine Huffer(nee Pavy), B.S. Minister.
 Emma Ruth Keena(nee Watkins), A.B.

1915

Louwillie Smith(nee Kessler), A.B., Graduate New England Con-
 servatory of Music. Post Graduate Work in New England
 Conservatory of Music.
 Masih Charan Singh, A.B. Minister. India.
 Olive Dorothy Burlingame, B.S., A.B., Teacher.
 Marie Doles, B.S. English Teacher.
 Helen N. Hyatt(nee Henderson), B.S.
 Hazel Elizabeth McKain(nee Mulford), B.S.
 Edna Moore Rains(nee Johnston), B.S.
 Richard Herbert Smith, B.S. Professor Aeronautics, Massachusetts
 Institute of Technology. Brookline, Mass.
 Stella Olcott Barkley(nee Wright), B.S.
 Stella Josephine Hisey, B.S. Teacher.
 Nellie A. Simmons, B.S. Librarian.
 Mildred Catherine Beckett(nee Mulford), Diploma in Music.

1916

William Elisha Brown, A.B., B.D. Minister.
 John Frank Jenner, A.B., B.S.T. Minister.
 William Talbott Jones, A.B., B.S.T., Minister.
 Marie Sophia Smith(nee King), A.B., Bach Music.
 Susie Newgent Smith(nee King), A.B., Diploma in Public Speaking.
 Kattie May Risinger, A.B., A. M. Professor of Latin and Greek.
 Dakota Wesleyan. Mitchell, S.D.

Gladys Elizabeth Graham(nee Shipman), A.B.
 Baird Faville Cox, B.S. Teacher.
 Florence Cunningham, B.S.
 Lillie Elizabeth Fosbrink, B.S. Teacher.
 Harry Ralph Glick, B.S.
 Edith Maud Hester, B.S. English Teacher.
 Anna Gertrude Mitchell(nee McKown), B.S., A.B.
 Earl Hix Mitchell, B.S., M.D. Physician.
 Flossie May Morris, B.S. Teacher.
 Charles A. Reagan, B.S. Teacher.
 Mary Grace Hansell(nee Risinger), B.S.
 Eunice E. Smith, B.S. Teacher.
 Norma Louise Tielking, B.L. Teacher.
 Olive Mariah Grimsley(nee Coultrap), Diploma in Music. Music
 Teacher.

1917

Thaddeus Reamy Brenton, A.A.
 Irwin William Blackmore, A.A. Teacher.
 Lucetta Burnett(nee Ferguson), Teacher.
 Mary Lois Marschall(nee Flemin), A.A., A.B.
 Dora Garnet Lester, A.A.
 Harry Lee Godfrey, A.A.
 Josephy Lewis Hyatt, A.A., B. Ed., M.S. Professor of Biology.
 Philip Arthur Murthy, A.A. Farmer.
 Toner Morton Overly, A.A. Mgr. Better Business Bureau, Indiana-
 polis, Indiana.
 Perry Quinton Row, A.A.
 Qilliam Thomas Semon, A. A., A.B. Lawyer.
 H. Robert Smith, A.A., A.B., B. D. Minister.
 Sharon Robert Walsman, A.A., A.B. Teacher.
 Lela Mary Schooley, Diploma in Music. (Piano)

ILLUSTRATIONS



MONUMENT OF JOHN C. MOORE

1810-1871

"HE LIVED AND LABORED FOR
THE GOOD OF OTHERS"

MONUMENT OF ADAM MOORE

1782-1843

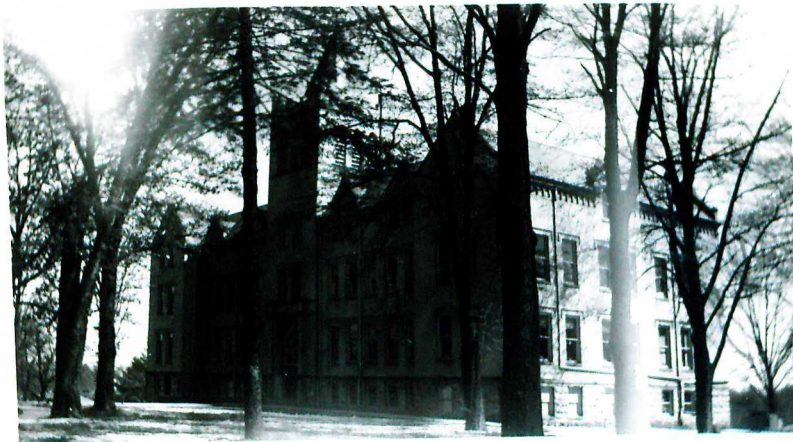
FOUNDER OF THE TOWN





SCIENCE HALL

Purchased from J.C.Moore & Co. Used for many years as science building.Literary societies met here.



CARNEGIE HALL

Built in 1907. Contained administrative offices, class rooms, library, and laboratories.



MONUMENT OF REV. SAMUEL ROGERS ADAMS, FIRST
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE. CHAPLAIN 26 th. REG.
VOL. DIED IN SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY, DEC.19, '62



FARM HOME OF DR. JOHN H. MARTIN, NORTH OF TOWN



C. M. BOWERS, GRANDSON OF HENRY BOWERS, A MEMBER OF
THE FIRST COLLEGE BOARD. C. M. BOWERS SERVED AS BOARD
MEMBER FOR MANY YEARS, BEING ON THE LAST BOARD



W. J. FRENCH, OLDEST LIVING BOARD MEMBER



WILL F. STEVENS GYMNASIUM



ATHLETIC FIELD



MRS ORA POWELL (NEE ORA DAUGHTERS), FIRST ALUMNA TO
SERVE ON THE COLLEGE BOARD



DR. JOHN T. SCULL, METHODIST MINISTER, SERVED
ON THE COLLEGE BOARD AS A CONFERENCE VISITOR



MOORES HILL DEPOT, FAMILIAR SITE TO ALUMNI



BUILDING USED FOR YEARS AS THE POST OFFICE



CARNEGIE HALL ENTRANCE

OMER E. WARNEKE CHARLES H. WARNEKE



OLD MOORE HOME, MANCHESTER STREET



OLD COLLEGE WALK



REAR OF CARNEGIE HALL & CHAPEL



BIRTH PLACE OF MRS. ORA POWELL (NEE ORA DAUGHTERS)
SHE IS PROBABLY THE BEST INFORMED ALUMNA ON THE
AFFAIRS OF THE COLLEGE. SHE IS 78 YEARS OLD.



CARL WILSON, WHOSE PEN NAME IS "TRAMP STARR". ALTHOUGH
NEVER CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE, HE LIVES NEAR MOORES
HILL AND WRITES POETRY FROM CURLEY SHINGLES FARM. HE IS
THE SON OF THE LATE REV. D. C. WILSON, A METHODIST MINISTER



MONUMENT OF REV. ALEXANDER CONNELLEY, A MEMBER
OF FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES



MONUMENT OF DR. ANDREW J. BIGNEY, VICE PRESIDENT AND
TEACHER FOR MANY YEARS.



MONUMENT OF MORTON JUSTUS WHO DONATED LAND FOR
THE CAMPUS



MONUMENT OF J. H. MARTIN, D. D. THREE TIMES
PRESIDENT OF MOORES HILL COLLEGE



OLD METHODIST CHURCH, STILL STANDING



NEW METHODIST CHURCH



VIEW OF CARNEGIE HALL FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING
NEW COLLEGE WALKS



HOME BUILT BY THE COLLEGE FOR THE PRESIDENTS HOME.

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Name of candidate:

OWEN F. WARNEKE

Oral Examination:

Date August 13, 1942

Committee:

Albert Mock, Chairman
H. M. Whisen
A. B. Borell
Wm. Baird

Results: Passed ✓. Not passed .

Thesis title:

A HISTORY OF MOORES HILL COLLEGE

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Date August 10, 1942

Major Professor Albert Mock

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